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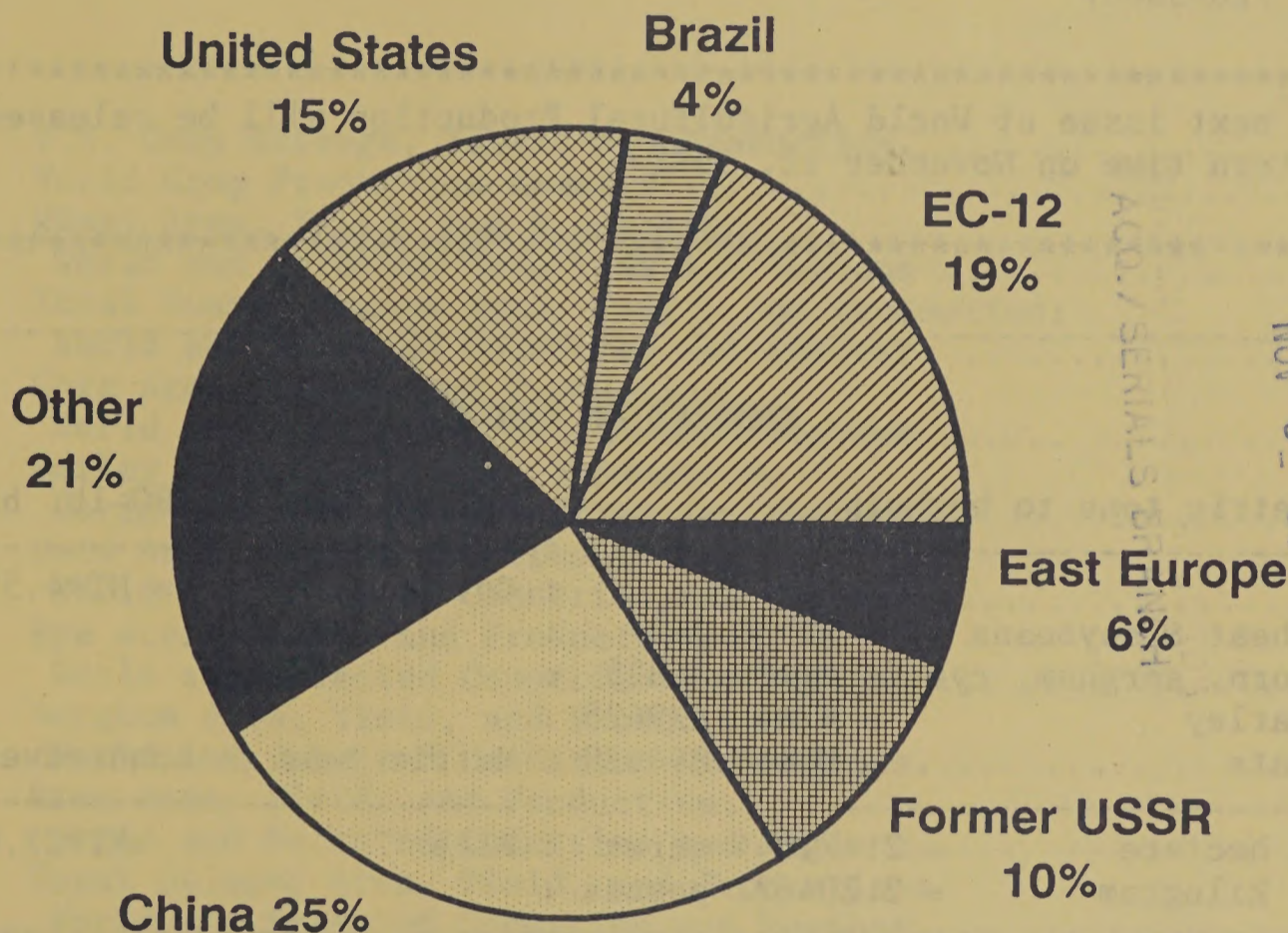
Foreign  
Agricultural  
Service

Circular Series  
WAP 10-92  
October 1992

# World Agricultural Production

## World Red Meat Production 1/

1993 Forecast



1/ Includes carcass-weight-equivalent of beef, veal, pork, sheep, and goat meat.

### Production Articles This Month...

World Red Meat -- World Cocoa  
World Rapeseed -- German Poultry Situation  
Honey in Selected Countries  
Former Soviet Union Trip Report  
Sierra Leone Agricultural Situation  
Deciduous Fruit and Table Grape Situation

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. Text and numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-271) October 8, 1992.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 720-0888 or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. \*  
 \* Eastern time on November 12, 1992  
 \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

:	:
:	:
:	:
:	:
: Metric tons to bushels	: Metric tons to 480-lb. bales
: -----	: -----
:	: Cotton = MT*4.592917
: Wheat & soybeans = MT*36.7437	:
: Corn, sorghum, rye = MT*39.36825	:
: Barley = MT*45.929625	:
: Oats = MT*68.894438	: Metric tons to hundredweight
: -----	: -----
: 1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	: Rice = MT*22.04622
: 1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:
:	:

**NOTE:** FSU-12 includes the 12 newly independent states of the former Soviet Union. Grain production is now estimated on a clean-weight basis instead of bunker-weight and no longer includes minor grains and pulses. Estimates for the Baltic States are now included in the "Others" category of the tables.

African Franc Zone countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal, and Togo.

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## PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1992/93

October 1992

**WHEAT:** World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 548.1 million tons, up 8.7 million or 2 percent from last month and up 1 percent from the previous year. Total foreign production is estimated at 481.2 million tons, up 7.3 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o     United States     Production is estimated at 66.9 million tons, up 1.4 million or 2 percent from last month and up 24 percent from 1991/92. Higher yield more than offset a lower estimated area.
- o     FSU-12           Production is estimated at 84.9 million tons, up 4.0 million or 5 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Harvest progress reports indicate higher yields than previously estimated.
- o     China            Production is estimated at a record 101.0 million tons, up 3.0 million or 3 percent from last month and up 5 percent from last year. Favorable weather boosted the estimated yield to a record level.
- o     Saudi Arabia     Production is estimated at a record 4.1 million tons, up 0.6 million or 17 percent from last month and up 6 percent from last year. Cool weather earlier in the season improved estimated yield.
- o     Iran             Production is estimated at 10.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 5 percent from last month and up 12 percent from last year. Harvest results indicate that area and yield are higher than anticipated.
- o     Canada           Production is estimated at 28.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 10 percent from last year. The revision is based on a recently released Statistics Canada report indicating higher estimated yield.
- o     Other N. Africa   Production is estimated at 4.7 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from last month, but down 45 percent from last year. Harvest results from Tunisia indicate that yield was better than estimated earlier.

o South Africa

Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, up 0.2 million or 18 percent from last month, but down 39 percent from last year. Farmers increased area in the Orange Free State following the first spring rain in August -- well past the normal end of the planting season.

o North Korea

Production is estimated at 0.1 million tons, down 0.6 million or 82 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. The reduction is based on a revision of the historical production series.

o Brazil

Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 0.5 million or 14 percent from last month, but virtually unchanged from last year. Initial harvest results indicate lower-than-anticipated area and yield.

**COARSE GRAINS:** World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 823.9 million tons, up 5.7 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from the 1991/92 harvest. Total foreign production is estimated at 560.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or virtually unchanged from last month, but down 4 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o United States

Production is estimated at 263.2 million tons, up 5.3 million or 2 percent from last month and up 20 percent from last year. Corn production is revised up 4.3 million tons to a record 227.0 million.

o FSU-12

Production is estimated at 85.7 million tons, up 5.0 million or 6 percent from last month and up 17 percent from last year. Harvest progress reports in Russia and Belarus indicate that earlier dryness did not affect the crop as much as previously estimated.

o Canada

Production is estimated at 20.8 million tons, up 0.7 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 4 percent from last year. The revision is based on a recently released Statistics Canada report indicating larger barley and corn crops.

o EC-12

Production is estimated at 80.1 million tons, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 11 percent from last year. Initial corn harvest results from Italy and France point to higher yields.

o Iran

Production is estimated at 4.0 million tons, up 0.5 million or 14 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. Harvest results indicate better-than-anticipated yields.

- o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 46.0 million tons, down 4.2 million or 8 percent from last month and down 29 percent from 1991/92. Unfavorable weather in Bulgaria, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia lowered summer crop prospects.
- o China Production is estimated at 108.9 million tons, down 1.0 million or 1 percent from last month and down 3 percent from 1991/92. Corn output is reduced to 95.0 million tons due to lower estimated area.
- o Other W. Europe Production is estimated at 8.8 million tons, down 0.7 million or 7 percent from last month and down 30 percent from last year. Unfavorable weather in Austria reduced estimated output.
- o North Korea Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, down 0.4 million or 11 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. The reduction is based upon a revision of the historical production series.

**RICE (MILLED-BASIS):** World production for 1992/93 is projected at 349.7 million tons, down 2.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 1 percent from the 1991/92 crop. Total foreign production is projected at 344.4 million tons, down 2.4 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 5.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 2 percent from last month and up 7 percent from 1991/92. Output is raised due to higher estimated yield.
- o North Korea Production is estimated at 2.1 million tons, down 1.8 million or 47 percent from last month and down 1 percent from last year. The reduction is based on a revision of the historical production series.
- o Philippines Production is estimated at 5.9 million tons, down 0.4 million or 7 percent from last month and down marginally from last year. Production is revised downward due to area losses attributed to mudflows, and flooding associated with Mount Pinatubo and the monsoon season.

**OILSEEDS:** World oilseed production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 224.7 million tons, up 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 1 percent from 1991/92. Foreign production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 158.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up slightly from last year. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 66.3 million tons, up 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from 1991/92.

\* **Soybeans:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 110.4 million tons, up 0.7 million or 1 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Total foreign soybean production is forecast at 53.1 million tons, up slightly from last month and up 3 percent from 1991/92. Country highlights are as follows:

o **United States** Production is estimated at 57.4 million tons, up 0.6 million or 1 percent from last month, and up 6 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service estimates higher yields in several states.

o **India** Production is estimated at 2.5 million tons, up 0.1 million or 4 percent from last month and up 14 percent from 1991/92. Crop area is reported to be significantly larger than earlier estimated, particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, and Maharashtra.

\* **Cottonseed:** World cottonseed production for 1992/93 is projected at 35.4 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 4 percent from last year. Total foreign production is forecast at 29.8 million tons, up slightly from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

o **United States** Production is estimated at 5.5 million tons, down slightly from last month and down 12 percent from 1991/92.

o **Pakistan** Production is estimated at 4.1 million tons, down 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and down 6 percent from 1991/92. Harvested area is projected to fall as a result of flood damage to cotton in Punjab Province.

o **India** Production is estimated at 4.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or 4 percent from last month and up 8 percent from 1991/92. Yield prospects have improved due to favorable weather in most cotton regions.

o **China** Production is estimated at 9.6 million tons, up 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 1 percent from last year. Improved growing conditions in some cotton regions are expected to bolster harvested area and yield.

\* **Peanuts:** World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.8 million tons, down slightly from last month, but up 2 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.8 million tons, up slightly from September and up 3 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 2.0 million tons, down 49,000 tons or 2 percent from last month and down 10 percent from 1991/92. The National Agricultural Statistics Service lowered expected yield to a level 3 percent above that of last year.

Sunflowerseed: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 22.2 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 7 percent from 1991/92. Total foreign production is forecast at 20.8 million tons, down 0.1 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 10 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 1.3 million tons, up 23,000 tons or 2 percent from last month, but down 19 percent from last year. The National Agricultural Statistics Service raised the estimated yield.
- o Eastern Europe Production is estimated at 2.0 million tons, down 0.1 million or 6 percent from last month and down 11 percent from 1991/92. Poor weather has reduced estimated yields in Bulgaria, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

- \* Rapeseed: World production for 1992/93 is estimated at 25.9 million tons, down 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Total foreign production is estimated at 25.8 million tons, down 0.3 million or 1 percent from last month and down 9 percent from last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o United States Production is estimated at 84,000 tons, unchanged from last month, but up 1 percent from last year.
- o Canada Production is estimated at 3.5 million tons, down 0.7 million or 6 percent from last month and down 17 percent from 1991/92. This season's persistent cool conditions and early frost have reduced projected yields, according to official Statistics Canada projections.

- \* Copra: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at 4.5 million tons, unchanged from last month, but down 2 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.
- \* Palm Kernels: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 3.6 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 3 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.
- \* Palm Oil: World production for 1992/93 is forecast at a record 12.1 million tons, unchanged from last month, but up 4 percent from last year. There were no significant country changes this month.

**COTTON:** World cotton production for 1992/93 is projected at 92.5 million bales, up 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from the 1991/92 record crop. Total foreign production is projected at 76.6 million bales, up 0.5 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 2 percent from the record crop of last year. Country highlights are as follows:

- o     United States     Production is estimated at 15.9 million bales, down 0.1 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year. The reduction is due to lower estimated yield. Crop progress is well behind normal in the southern plains and is somewhat delayed in the southeast.
- o     China             Production is estimated at 26.0 million bales, up 0.5 million or 2 percent from last month, but down less than 1 percent from last year. Area and yield are estimated higher due to favorable weather.
- o     India             Production is estimated at 10.0 million bales, up 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and up 8 percent from last year. The increase is due to higher estimated yields in northern and central production areas.
- o     African Fr.Zone   Production is estimated at 2.6 million bales, up 0.1 million or 5 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. The estimate was increased due to favorable rainfall in the main production area, higher estimated area, and the use of improved varieties in the Cote d'Ivoire.
- o     Pakistan         Production is estimated at 9.4 million bales, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year's record crop. The reduction is due to heavy flooding in Sindh and Punjab regions, causing a decline in area and yield. Even with this loss, the 1992/93 crop is estimated as the second largest on record.
- o     FSU-12           Production is estimated at 10.3 million bales, down 0.2 million or 2 percent from last month and down 8 percent from last year's crop. The decline reflects a drop in estimated yield. Crops in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are as much as 25 days behind in maturity. Civil unrest in Tajkistan has slowed harvest operations.

TABLE 1

## U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA		HARVESTED AREA		YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1990/91	Proj. 1991/92	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj. Sept. Oct.	Prel. 1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj. Sept. Oct.
	--- Million acres---		--- Million acres---		--- Bushels per acre---			--- Million bushels---		
All Wheat	77.2	69.9	72.3							
Winter	56.9	51.1	51.1							
Other	20.3	18.9	21.2							
Rye	1.6	1.7	1.6							
Soybeans	57.8	59.2	59.1							
Corn	74.2	76.0	79.3							
Sorghum	10.5	11.0	13.5							
Barley	8.2	8.9	7.8							
Oats	10.4	8.7	8.0							
					--- Pounds per acre---			--- Million CWT---		
Rice	2.9	2.9	3.0							
All Cotton	12.4	14.1	13.4							

1/ All estimates are from the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) and are published in the Crop Production circular from NASS.

TABLE 2

# World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America			Europe			FSU-12	Asia			South America		Selected Other			All Other Countries			
			United States	Canada	Mexico	EC-12	Oth. W. Europe	Eastern Europe		China	India	Indo-nesia	Paki-stan	Thai-land	Argen-tina	Brazil	Aus-tralia		South Africa	Turkey	
—Million metric tons—																					
Wheat	1990/91	588.1	513.6	74.5	32.1	3.9	84.7	5.2	41.3	100.3	98.2	49.9	0.0	14.4	0.0	10.9	3.1	15.1	1.7	16.0	36.9
	1991/92 prel.	542.3	488.4	53.9	31.9	3.7	90.1	4.1	38.3	72.3	96.0	54.5	0.0	14.6	0.0	9.8	3.0	10.7	2.1	16.5	40.7
	1992/93 proj.																				
	September	539.4	473.9	65.5	28.5	3.5	84.2	3.7	26.9	80.9	98.0	54.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	8.5	3.5	13.0	1.1	16.0	36.8
October	548.1	481.2	66.9	28.7	3.5	84.2	3.5	26.8	84.9	101.0	54.7	0.0	14.6	0.0	8.5	3.0	13.0	1.3	16.0	37.5	
Coarse Grains	1990/91	819.8	589.1	230.7	24.8	18.4	84.0	13.5	51.4	99.4	111.7	32.9	5.2	1.8	4.1	10.8	24.4	6.8	8.9	9.3	81.9
	1991/92 prel.	801.1	582.6	218.5	21.8	17.6	89.8	12.5	64.5	73.1	112.3	28.6	5.3	1.6	3.8	14.3	29.3	7.5	3.6	9.6	87.4
	1992/93 proj.																				
	September	818.3	560.4	257.9	20.2	16.8	79.6	9.4	50.2	80.7	109.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.7	12.9	25.8	7.5	8.5	9.1	85.3
October	823.9	560.7	263.2	20.8	16.8	80.1	8.8	46.0	85.7	108.9	33.8	5.3	1.6	3.6	12.9	25.8	7.6	8.5	9.1	85.3	
Rice (Milled)	1990/91	351.2	346.1	5.1	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	1.4	132.5	74.6	29.4	3.3	11.3	0.3	6.8	0.5	0.0	0.2	83.9
	1991/92 prel.	346.3	341.4	4.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.3	128.7	72.5	28.8	3.2	13.3	0.4	6.9	0.7	0.0	0.1	83.8
	1992/93 proj.																				
	September	351.9	346.7	5.2	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	86.9
October	349.7	344.4	5.3	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	129.5	73.0	29.8	2.8	13.3	0.3	7.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	84.5	
Total Grains 1/	1990/91	1,759.1	1,448.8	310.3	56.9	22.5	170.3	18.7	92.7	201.1	342.4	157.3	34.6	19.4	15.4	22.0	34.3	22.3	10.6	25.5	202.8
	1991/92 prel.	1,689.7	1,412.4	277.3	53.7	21.5	181.4	16.7	102.8	146.7	337.0	155.6	34.1	19.3	17.1	24.5	39.2	18.9	5.7	26.2	211.9
	1992/93 proj.																				
	September	1,709.6	1,381.0	328.6	48.7	20.5	165.3	13.1	77.1	163.1	337.4	161.5	35.1	19.0	17.0	21.7	36.4	21.1	9.6	25.3	209.1
October	1,721.7	1,386.3	335.4	49.5	20.5	165.8	12.3	72.8	172.0	339.4	161.5	35.1	19.0	16.9	16.9	21.7	35.9	21.2	9.8	25.3	207.4
Oilseeds 2/	1990/91	216.2	155.6	60.6	4.6	1.1	12.9	0.7	4.2	12.8	33.3	20.4	4.2	3.6	0.9	16.8	17.4	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5
	1991/92 prel.	222.4	158.1	64.3	5.8	1.2	13.3	0.7	4.2	11.5	34.2	21.1	4.3	4.7	0.8	14.8	20.4	1.1	0.4	1.7	17.7
	1992/93 proj.																				
	September	224.4	158.7	65.7	5.3	0.7	12.3	0.6	3.6	11.6	33.4	22.8	4.4	4.7	0.8	15.1	20.7	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.6
October	224.7	158.4	66.3	5.1	0.7	12.2	0.6	3.5	11.5	33.6	23.1	4.4	4.5	0.8	15.1	20.7	1.0	0.9	2.1	18.5	
Cotton	1990/91	87.0	71.5	15.5	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	11.9	20.7	9.1	0.0	7.5	0.1	1.4	3.2	2.0	0.2	3.0	10.0
	1991/92 prel.	95.8	78.2	17.6	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.1	11.3	26.1	9.3	0.0	10.0	0.2	1.0	3.4	2.3	0.1	2.6	9.6
	1992/93 proj.																				
	September	92.1	76.1	15.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.5	25.5	9.6	0.0	9.8	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.5
October	92.5	76.6	15.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.1	10.3	26.0	10.0	0.0	9.4	0.2	1.1	3.4	1.9	0.2	2.8	9.6	

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.  
2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.  
Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 3

# Wheat Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	231.44	221.11	220.61	220.44	2.54	2.45	2.45	2.49	588.10	542.28	539.42	548.10	8.69	1.61	5.82	1.07
United States	28.04	23.35	25.53	25.26	2.66	2.31	2.57	2.65	74.47	53.92	65.52	66.92	1.40	2.14	13.00	24.11
Total Foreign	203.40	197.76	195.08	195.18	2.53	2.47	2.43	2.47	513.63	488.36	473.90	481.19	7.29	1.54	-7.18	-1.47
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
EC-12	45.51	42.71	43.83	43.75	3.14	3.34	3.06	3.07	142.75	142.58	134.24	134.44	0.20	0.15	-8.15	-5.71
France	16.49	16.81	16.93	16.91	5.14	5.36	4.98	4.98	84.68	90.15	84.24	84.24	0.00	0.00	-5.91	-6.56
United Kingdom	5.20	5.20	5.20	5.20	6.46	6.65	6.35	6.35	33.60	34.60	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	-1.60	-4.62
Germany	2.05	1.99	2.00	2.00	6.83	7.29	6.85	6.85	14.00	14.50	13.70	13.70	0.00	0.00	-0.80	-5.52
Canada	2.43	2.45	2.61	2.61	6.27	6.77	5.91	5.91	15.24	16.61	15.46	15.46	0.00	0.00	-1.15	-6.92
Australia	14.10	14.16	14.10	14.04	2.28	2.26	2.02	2.04	32.10	31.95	28.50	28.70	0.20	0.70	-3.25	-10.16
Argentina	9.22	7.18	8.50	8.50	1.63	1.49	1.53	1.53	15.07	10.69	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	2.31	21.63
	5.70	4.55	4.30	4.30	1.91	2.15	1.98	1.98	10.90	9.80	8.50	8.50	0.00	0.00	-1.30	-13.27
<i>Major Importers</i>																
China	98.46	95.43	92.64	92.60	2.59	2.35	2.37	2.45	255.37	224.60	219.99	226.48	6.49	2.95	1.89	0.84
FSU-12	30.75	30.95	30.65	30.65	3.19	3.10	3.20	3.30	98.23	96.00	98.00	101.00	3.00	3.06	5.00	5.21
Baltic States	47.68	45.59	45.20	45.20	2.10	1.59	1.79	1.88	100.27	72.29	80.91	84.88	3.97	4.91	12.59	17.41
Eastern Europe	0.52	0.37	0.45	0.45	3.12	3.14	1.80	1.60	1.61	1.16	0.80	0.71	-0.09	-11.25	-0.45	-38.79
Poland	9.76	9.87	8.03	8.05	4.23	3.88	3.35	3.32	41.26	38.26	26.87	26.75	-0.12	-0.45	-11.51	-30.08
Romania	2.28	2.44	2.30	2.30	3.96	3.80	3.04	3.04	9.03	9.27	7.00	7.00	0.00	0.00	-2.27	-24.49
Hungary	2.25	2.18	1.45	1.45	3.24	2.52	2.28	2.28	7.30	5.49	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-2.19	-39.89
Other N. Africa	1.12	1.15	0.82	0.82	5.50	5.18	4.15	4.15	6.16	5.95	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00	-2.55	-42.90
Morocco	5.45	5.56	5.03	5.06	1.04	1.55	0.90	0.94	5.67	8.65	4.51	4.74	0.23	5.19	-3.90	-45.12
Egypt	2.72	2.64	2.23	2.23	1.33	1.87	0.62	0.62	3.61	4.94	1.39	1.39	0.00	0.00	-3.55	-71.86
Brazil	0.74	0.76	0.78	0.78	5.79	5.90	5.90	5.90	4.29	4.48	4.60	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.12	2.63
	3.30	2.10	2.30	2.20	0.94	1.43	1.52	1.36	3.10	3.00	3.50	3.00	-0.50	-14.29	0.00	0.00
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
India	59.17	59.38	58.40	58.61	1.94	2.03	2.04	2.04	114.56	120.42	118.87	119.46	0.59	0.50	-0.96	-0.80
Turkey	23.50	23.98	23.30	23.30	2.12	2.27	2.35	2.35	49.85	54.52	54.70	54.70	0.00	0.00	0.18	0.33
Pakistan	8.75	8.80	8.80	8.80	1.83	1.87	1.82	1.82	16.00	16.50	16.00	16.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.03
Other W. Europe	7.85	7.91	7.80	7.80	1.84	1.84	1.87	1.87	14.43	14.57	14.60	14.60	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.24
Iran	0.94	0.79	0.76	0.76	5.56	5.24	4.83	4.69	5.20	4.14	3.66	3.55	-0.11	-3.09	-0.59	-14.24
Mexico	6.50	6.65	7.00	7.20	1.26	1.34	1.36	1.39	8.20	8.90	9.50	10.00	0.50	5.26	1.10	12.36
Saudi Arabia	0.95	0.88	0.85	0.85	4.11	4.20	4.12	4.12	3.90	3.70	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-5.41
Rep. of South Africa	0.71	0.74	0.74	0.74	5.07	5.22	4.73	5.54	3.60	3.86	3.50	4.10	0.60	17.14	0.24	6.19
Others	1.55	1.43	0.62	0.74	1.10	1.49	1.79	1.75	1.70	2.13	1.10	1.30	0.20	18.18	-0.83	-39.02
	8.43	8.20	8.53	8.42	1.39	1.48	1.44	1.39	11.68	12.11	12.31	11.72	-0.59	-4.83	-0.39	-3.21

TABLE 4

# Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	313.84	319.68	320.47	320.42	2.61	2.51	2.55	2.57	819.82	801.10	818.25	823.94	5.69	0.69	22.84	2.85
United States	36.38	37.34	39.26	39.26	6.34	5.85	6.57	6.70	230.74	218.47	257.89	263.23	5.34	2.07	44.76	20.49
Total Foreign	277.46	282.33	281.21	281.15	2.12	2.06	1.99	1.99	589.08	582.63	560.36	560.71	0.35	0.06	-21.92	-3.76
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
Canada	19.92	20.36	20.64	20.82	2.77	2.50	2.56	2.57	55.25	50.95	52.79	53.46	0.66	1.26	2.51	4.92
Argentina	7.33	6.59	6.41	6.52	3.38	3.30	3.15	3.20	24.78	21.78	20.18	20.85	0.66	3.30	-0.94	-4.30
Australia	3.24	3.80	4.13	4.13	3.33	3.76	3.11	3.11	10.77	14.29	12.86	12.86	0.00	0.00	-1.43	-9.98
Rep. of South Africa	4.12	4.51	4.66	4.76	1.65	1.66	1.61	1.59	6.78	7.47	7.47	7.57	0.10	1.34	0.11	1.41
Thailand	3.69	3.94	4.02	4.02	2.40	0.92	2.13	2.13	8.85	3.62	8.55	8.55	0.00	0.00	4.93	136.46
	1.54	1.52	1.42	1.40	2.64	2.50	2.63	2.59	4.07	3.80	3.73	3.63	-0.10	-2.68	-0.17	-4.47
<i>Major Importers</i>																
FSU-12	99.91	101.62	100.67	100.42	2.72	2.59	2.39	2.40	272.14	263.23	240.40	240.74	0.34	0.14	-22.49	-8.55
Baltic States	51.56	52.13	52.84	52.54	1.93	1.40	1.53	1.63	99.40	73.15	80.67	85.68	5.01	6.21	12.53	17.13
EC-12	1.53	1.74	1.66	1.66	2.57	2.47	1.43	1.23	3.92	4.29	2.37	2.04	-0.33	-13.92	-2.25	-52.47
Germany	19.24	19.12	18.50	18.50	4.37	4.70	4.30	4.33	84.02	89.84	79.63	80.11	0.48	0.60	-9.73	-10.83
France	4.39	4.11	3.96	3.96	4.95	5.51	4.85	4.85	21.73	22.61	19.22	19.22	0.00	0.00	-3.39	-15.01
Eastern Europe	3.86	4.01	4.01	4.01	5.60	6.45	6.35	6.38	21.61	25.83	25.46	25.56	0.10	0.39	-0.27	-1.06
Poland	15.90	16.58	15.63	15.69	3.23	3.89	3.21	2.93	51.36	64.45	50.16	46.01	-4.15	-8.27	-18.44	-28.61
Romania	6.25	6.28	5.59	5.59	3.04	2.95	2.18	2.18	18.99	18.54	12.20	12.20	0.00	0.00	-6.34	-34.20
Czechoslovakia	3.40	3.85	3.51	3.75	2.87	3.58	3.28	2.73	9.79	13.78	11.52	10.22	-1.30	-11.28	-3.55	-25.79
Mexico	1.14	1.17	1.08	1.25	4.98	4.67	4.66	3.75	5.70	5.49	5.02	4.67	-0.35	-6.97	-0.82	-14.86
Other W. Europe	8.25	8.84	8.99	8.99	2.23	1.99	1.86	1.86	18.36	17.63	16.75	16.75	0.00	0.00	-0.88	-4.99
Sweden	3.04	2.86	2.69	2.69	4.45	4.38	3.51	3.26	13.53	12.52	9.44	8.76	-0.67	-7.15	-3.76	-30.00
	0.93	0.89	0.84	0.84	4.50	4.15	2.86	2.86	4.17	3.69	2.41	2.41	0.00	0.00	-1.28	-34.76
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	157.22	159.99	159.55	159.55	1.65	1.67	1.67	1.66	260.14	267.08	265.77	265.12	-0.65	-0.25	-1.96	-0.73
India	27.01	26.98	26.94	26.44	4.13	4.16	4.08	4.12	111.69	112.28	109.94	108.94	-1.00	-0.91	-3.34	-2.98
Brazil	36.56	35.13	36.50	36.50	0.90	0.81	0.93	0.93	32.90	28.59	33.80	33.80	0.00	0.00	5.21	18.21
Turkey	13.40	14.10	13.01	13.01	1.82	2.08	1.98	1.98	24.36	29.29	25.78	25.78	0.00	0.00	-3.52	-12.00
Nigeria	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.45	2.10	2.17	2.05	2.05	9.34	9.65	9.15	9.15	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-5.18
Indonesia	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	0.67	0.85	0.86	0.86	6.32	8.05	8.20	8.20	0.00	0.00	0.15	1.86
Philippines	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.90	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.32	5.10	4.49	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.66	14.70
	59.59	63.45	62.35	62.85	1.09	1.09	1.10	1.09	65.24	69.43	68.46	68.81	0.35	0.51	-0.62	-0.90

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**TABLE 5**  
**Corn Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	127.26	131.09	133.38	132.92	3.75	3.70	3.87	3.87	477.27	485.34	515.75	514.21	-1.55	-0.30	28.87	5.95
United States	27.10	27.86	29.23	29.23	7.44	6.82	7.62	7.77	201.53	189.86	222.77	227.04	4.28	1.92	37.18	19.58
Total Foreign	100.17	103.23	104.16	103.69	2.75	2.86	2.81	2.77	275.74	295.48	292.99	287.17	-5.82	-1.99	-8.31	-2.81
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
Argentina	6.33	7.00	7.31	7.29	3.11	2.50	2.87	2.87	19.70	17.50	21.00	20.90	-0.10	-0.48	3.40	19.43
Rep. of South Africa	1.95	2.40	2.70	2.70	3.90	4.42	3.52	3.52	7.60	10.60	9.50	9.50	0.00	0.00	-1.10	-10.38
Thailand	3.03	3.25	3.35	3.35	2.74	1.02	2.39	2.39	8.30	3.30	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	4.70	142.42
	1.35	1.35	1.26	1.24	2.81	2.67	2.78	2.74	3.80	3.60	3.50	3.40	-0.10	-2.86	-0.20	-5.56
<i>Major Importers</i>																
Eastern Europe	19.71	21.49	22.72	22.34	3.47	4.01	3.63	3.48	68.34	86.27	82.47	77.71	-4.76	-5.77	-8.56	-9.92
Romania	6.44	6.75	7.02	7.02	3.13	5.00	3.98	3.46	20.14	33.74	27.91	24.28	-3.63	-13.01	-9.46	-28.03
Yugoslavia	2.47	2.58	2.65	3.00	2.75	4.07	3.58	2.83	6.80	10.50	9.50	8.50	-1.00	-10.53	-2.00	-19.05
EC-12	2.23	2.17	2.30	2.00	3.02	5.34	4.00	3.55	6.72	11.56	9.20	7.10	-2.10	-22.83	-4.46	-38.57
France	3.49	3.90	3.79	3.72	6.27	6.85	6.97	7.21	21.87	26.72	26.40	26.80	0.40	1.52	0.08	0.29
Italy	1.60	1.78	1.78	1.75	5.94	7.25	7.25	7.43	9.50	12.90	12.90	13.00	0.10	0.78	0.10	0.78
Mexico	0.77	0.86	0.93	0.89	7.64	7.24	7.53	8.20	5.86	6.21	7.00	7.30	0.30	4.29	1.09	17.59
FSU-12	6.60	7.70	7.90	7.90	2.14	1.88	1.77	1.77	14.10	14.50	14.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-3.45
Other W. Europe	2.85	2.83	3.70	3.40	3.46	3.19	3.24	3.18	9.86	9.03	11.96	10.81	-1.15	-9.62	1.78	19.74
Others 1/	0.23	0.22	0.21	0.21	8.18	8.41	8.07	6.33	1.87	1.81	1.70	1.32	-0.38	-22.33	-0.49	-26.92
	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11	4.99	4.54	4.78	4.78	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.24
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	74.13	74.74	74.13	74.06	2.53	2.57	2.56	2.55	187.70	191.71	189.52	188.56	-0.96	-0.51	-3.15	-1.64
Brazil	21.40	21.57	21.50	21.00	4.52	4.58	4.47	4.52	96.82	98.77	96.00	95.00	-1.00	-1.04	-3.77	-3.82
India	12.90	13.60	12.50	12.50	1.84	2.10	2.00	2.00	23.70	28.50	25.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	-3.50	-12.28
Canada	5.95	5.75	5.95	5.95	1.52	1.50	1.58	1.58	9.07	8.65	9.40	9.40	0.00	0.00	0.75	8.67
Indonesia	1.06	1.11	1.00	1.06	6.92	6.71	6.50	6.48	7.35	7.41	6.50	6.87	0.37	5.62	-0.55	-7.39
Philippines	2.85	2.90	2.90	2.90	1.82	1.83	1.83	1.83	5.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Egypt	3.86	3.48	3.90	3.90	1.32	1.29	1.32	1.32	5.10	4.49	5.15	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.66	14.70
Tanzania	0.84	0.71	0.87	0.87	5.47	6.24	5.75	5.75	4.60	4.40	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	13.64
Zimbabwe	1.63	1.85	1.85	1.90	1.49	1.24	1.24	1.16	2.43	2.30	2.30	2.20	-0.10	-4.35	-0.10	-4.35
Others	1.10	0.88	1.20	1.20	1.44	0.41	1.50	1.50	1.59	0.36	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	1.44	397.24
	22.53	22.89	22.46	22.78	1.41	1.38	1.47	1.44	31.84	31.53	33.07	32.85	-0.23	-0.68	1.32	4.18

1/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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TABLE 7

# Oats Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	20.92	20.26	20.10	19.98	1.87	1.61	1.51	1.56	39.04	32.57	30.28	31.13	0.85	2.82	-1.43	-4.39
United States	2.41	1.95	1.94	1.82	2.16	1.82	2.07	2.35	5.19	3.53	4.01	4.28	0.26	6.58	0.74	21.00
Total Foreign	18.52	18.32	18.16	18.16	1.83	1.58	1.45	1.48	33.85	29.03	26.27	26.86	0.59	2.25	-2.17	-7.49
FSU-12	10.36	10.53	10.18	10.18	1.46	1.15	1.13	1.20	15.08	12.14	11.53	12.21	0.68	5.90	0.07	0.58
Baltic States	0.19	0.22	0.20	0.20	2.42	2.02	1.05	0.95	0.47	0.44	0.21	0.19	-0.02	-9.52	-0.25	-57.11
<i>Maj. Foreign Exporters</i>																
Canada	2.88	2.68	3.09	3.09	2.17	1.98	1.77	1.74	6.24	5.29	5.46	5.38	-0.08	-1.46	0.09	1.74
Sweden	1.15	0.84	1.30	1.30	2.33	2.13	2.08	2.02	2.69	1.79	2.70	2.62	-0.08	-2.96	0.83	46.04
Australia	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	4.42	4.13	2.37	2.37	1.58	1.43	0.81	0.81	0.00	0.00	-0.61	-43.13
Argentina	1.04	1.14	1.10	1.10	1.47	1.47	1.36	1.36	1.53	1.67	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-10.13
	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.34	1.14	1.29	1.29	0.43	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.05	12.50
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	5.08	4.89	4.68	4.69	2.37	2.28	1.94	1.93	12.07	11.16	9.07	9.08	0.01	0.11	-2.08	-18.66
EC-12	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.54	1.18	1.18	1.19	1.19	0.69	0.69	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-6.71
France	1.50	1.38	1.32	1.33	3.13	3.19	2.70	2.71	4.71	4.39	3.58	3.61	0.03	0.84	-0.78	-17.83
Germany	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.17	3.88	4.23	4.12	4.12	0.83	0.74	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-5.41
Italy	0.47	0.38	0.36	0.36	4.45	4.91	3.65	3.65	2.11	1.87	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	-0.56	-30.10
United Kingdom	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.15	1.90	2.45	2.38	2.42	0.30	0.36	0.34	0.37	0.03	8.82	0.01	3.35
Eastern Europe	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.11	5.19	5.24	5.19	5.19	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Czechoslovakia	1.22	1.20	1.18	1.18	2.70	2.43	1.96	1.94	3.29	2.92	2.31	2.29	-0.02	-0.87	-0.63	-21.69
Poland	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	4.53	3.89	3.24	3.00	0.42	0.35	0.28	0.26	-0.02	-7.27	-0.09	-26.30
Yugoslavia	0.75	0.69	0.67	0.67	2.84	2.73	2.08	2.08	2.12	1.87	1.40	1.40	0.00	0.00	-0.47	-25.25
Finland	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.11	2.01	1.92	1.82	1.82	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-20.00
Norway	0.45	0.34	0.33	0.33	3.23	3.37	2.54	2.54	1.46	1.16	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.00	-0.32	-27.27
Turkey	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.10	4.38	4.60	3.20	3.20	0.57	0.54	0.32	0.32	0.00	0.00	-0.22	-40.52
Brazil	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.80	1.87	1.87	1.87	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.10	1.10	1.10	0.20	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.85	0.92	0.86	0.86	1.04	1.05	1.02	1.02	0.89	0.97	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-8.98

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Production Estimates &amp; Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 8

# Rye Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	15.92	13.13	14.91	14.92	2.32	1.97	1.64	1.72	36.86	25.83	24.50	25.61	1.11	4.55	-0.22	-0.85
United States	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.70	1.55	1.61	1.85	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.05	19.69	0.06	22.58
Total Foreign	15.77	12.97	14.76	14.76	2.32	1.97	1.64	1.72	36.60	25.59	24.24	25.31	1.07	4.39	-0.28	-1.08
FSU-12	10.21	8.26	10.51	10.51	2.08	1.49	1.40	1.52	21.19	12.31	14.74	15.96	1.22	8.27	3.65	29.66
Baltic States	0.37	0.27	0.35	0.35	2.66	3.11	1.31	1.11	0.97	0.83	0.46	0.39	-0.07	-15.22	-0.44	-52.78
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.34	0.18	0.13	0.13	1.76	1.87	1.77	1.92	0.60	0.34	0.23	0.25	0.02	8.70	-0.09	-26.25
Other Foreign																
Eastern Europe	4.86	4.26	3.77	3.77	2.85	2.84	2.34	2.31	13.84	12.11	8.81	8.71	-0.11	-1.19	-3.40	-28.11
Hungary	2.69	2.62	2.26	2.26	2.67	2.59	2.04	2.02	7.20	6.79	4.62	4.56	-0.06	-1.30	-2.24	-32.94
Poland	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.07	2.46	2.38	2.00	2.00	0.23	0.22	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-36.65
Czechoslovakia	2.31	2.29	2.00	2.00	2.61	2.58	2.00	2.00	6.04	5.90	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	-1.90	-32.19
EC-12	0.17	0.13	0.09	0.09	4.30	3.81	3.58	2.90	0.74	0.48	0.32	0.26	-0.06	-19.05	-0.23	-47.31
Denmark	1.57	1.20	1.09	1.09	3.34	3.68	3.10	3.10	5.25	4.42	3.38	3.38	0.00	0.00	-1.04	-23.55
France	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.95	4.94	3.88	3.88	0.55	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-16.46
Germany	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	3.69	3.69	3.65	3.65	0.24	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.17
Spain	1.06	0.71	0.62	0.62	3.78	4.68	3.93	3.93	3.99	3.32	2.42	2.42	0.00	0.00	-0.90	-27.08
Other W. Europe	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.19	1.32	1.23	1.00	1.00	0.27	0.24	0.19	0.19	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-21.49
Austria	0.25	0.14	0.13	0.13	4.05	4.00	3.89	3.51	1.01	0.57	0.49	0.45	-0.04	-9.11	-0.12	-21.50
Sweden	0.09	0.09	0.08	0.08	4.26	4.12	3.94	3.38	0.40	0.35	0.32	0.27	-0.04	-14.29	-0.08	-22.86
Turkey	0.07	0.04	0.03	0.03	4.72	3.93	4.23	4.23	0.34	0.17	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-20.61
Others	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.33	1.41	1.41	1.41	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.16	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.81	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-2.38

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Production Estimates &amp; Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

**TABLE 9**  
**Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	From last month	Percent	MMT	Percent
			Sept	Oct			Sept	Oct			Sept	Oct				
World	38.76	39.50	40.77	40.82	1.35	1.33	1.50	1.50	52.45	52.41	61.07	61.34	0.27	0.44	8.93	17.04
United States	3.68	3.97	4.99	4.99	3.96	3.70	4.32	4.35	14.56	14.72	21.51	21.68	0.16	0.76	6.96	47.25
Total Foreign	35.08	35.53	35.78	35.84	1.08	1.06	1.11	1.11	37.88	37.69	39.56	39.66	0.10	0.26	1.97	5.24
India	14.50	13.70	14.50	14.50	0.82	0.70	0.85	0.85	11.88	9.60	12.30	12.30	0.00	0.00	2.70	28.13
China	1.55	1.40	1.45	1.45	3.67	3.50	3.52	3.52	5.68	4.90	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.20	4.08
Mexico	1.30	0.82	0.75	0.75	2.85	3.17	2.93	2.93	3.70	2.60	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-15.38
Nigeria	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	0.64	0.80	0.84	0.84	2.80	3.50	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.71
Sudan	3.00	4.40	4.20	4.20	0.50	0.80	0.70	0.70	1.50	3.52	2.94	2.94	0.00	0.00	-0.58	-16.48
Argentina	0.68	0.72	0.75	0.75	3.33	3.61	3.07	3.07	2.25	2.60	2.30	2.30	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-11.54
Australia	0.40	0.53	0.63	0.63	2.22	1.98	2.06	2.06	0.89	1.06	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.25	23.22
Ethiopia	0.87	0.95	0.90	0.90	1.13	1.05	1.11	1.11	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.26	0.27	0.25	0.25	2.88	2.87	3.00	3.00	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32
Venezuela	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.28	2.10	2.24	2.23	2.23	0.44	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.46
Egypt	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	4.70	4.70	4.69	4.69	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.63	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.45
Yemen	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.52	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.65	0.70	0.75	0.75	0.34	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.07	16.88
Niger	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.30	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.42	0.55	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-18.18
Rep. of South Africa	0.12	0.14	0.13	0.13	2.09	0.70	2.00	2.00	0.24	0.10	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.16	163.16
Thailand	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.16	1.42	1.18	1.44	1.44	0.27	0.20	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.03	15.00
Others	20.39	21.65	21.12	21.18	1.26	1.29	1.2 <sup>a</sup>	1.28	25.73	27.89	27.03	27.13	0.10	0.38	-0.76	-2.71

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 10

# Rice Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	147.06	145.31	147.22	146.80	2.39	2.38	2.39	2.38	351.18	346.31	351.95	349.66	-2.29	-0.65	3.35	0.97
United States	1.14	1.11	1.20	1.20	4.46	4.44	4.33	4.41	5.10	4.94	5.21	5.29	0.09	1.65	0.35	7.15
Total Foreign	145.92	144.20	146.02	145.60	2.37	2.37	2.37	2.37	346.09	341.37	346.74	344.37	-2.37	-0.68	3.00	0.88
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
Thailand	15.71	16.20	16.19	16.29	1.45	1.49	1.48	1.47	22.83	24.20	23.90	23.90	0.00	0.00	-0.30	-1.26
Burma	8.80	9.67	9.75	9.75	1.29	1.38	1.36	1.36	11.35	13.33	13.30	13.30	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-0.24
Pakistan	4.80	4.52	4.60	4.70	1.71	1.70	1.70	1.66	8.22	7.68	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.12	1.56
	2.11	2.01	1.84	1.84	1.54	1.59	1.53	1.53	3.27	3.19	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	-0.39	-12.28
<i>Major Importers</i>																
Indonesia	14.08	13.62	13.92	13.89	2.79	2.79	2.80	2.80	39.24	38.00	38.93	38.91	-0.02	-0.06	0.91	2.39
Rep. of Korea	10.50	10.19	10.45	10.45	2.80	2.83	2.85	2.85	29.37	28.80	29.80	29.80	0.00	0.00	1.00	3.47
EC-12	1.24	1.21	1.20	1.20	4.51	4.45	4.42	4.42	5.61	5.39	5.30	5.30	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-1.58
Iran	0.37	0.37	0.35	0.35	4.31	3.92	4.13	4.13	1.61	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28
	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.59	2.48	2.37	2.27	2.27	1.50	1.39	1.33	1.33	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-4.04
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.66	0.66	0.83	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.54	0.48	0.54	0.54	0.00	0.00	0.06	12.50
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	115.41	113.71	115.24	114.76	2.46	2.45	2.46	2.45	283.39	278.65	283.39	281.06	-2.33	-0.82	2.41	0.86
India	33.06	32.59	32.50	32.50	4.01	3.95	3.98	3.98	132.53	128.67	129.50	129.50	0.00	0.00	0.83	0.65
Bangladesh	42.60	41.50	42.25	42.25	1.75	1.75	1.73	1.73	74.59	72.50	73.00	73.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.69
Vietnam	10.44	10.21	10.30	10.30	1.71	1.81	1.81	1.81	17.85	18.45	18.60	18.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.81
Japan	6.27	6.20	6.20	6.20	1.98	2.24	2.13	2.13	12.43	13.86	13.20	13.20	0.00	0.00	-0.66	-4.76
Brazil	2.07	2.05	2.13	2.13	4.61	4.27	4.61	4.61	9.55	8.74	9.82	9.82	0.00	0.00	1.08	12.36
Philippines	4.55	5.00	5.10	5.10	1.49	1.37	1.40	1.40	6.80	6.87	7.14	7.14	0.00	0.00	0.27	3.96
Taiwan	3.43	3.29	3.50	3.30	1.87	1.81	1.81	1.79	6.43	5.93	6.35	5.91	-0.44	-6.93	-0.02	-0.39
FSU-12	0.45	0.43	0.43	0.43	3.66	3.90	3.84	3.84	1.66	1.67	1.65	1.65	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-1.37
Colombia	0.61	0.59	0.63	0.63	2.30	2.20	2.37	2.37	1.41	1.30	1.48	1.48	0.00	0.00	0.18	13.89
Others	0.44	0.42	0.45	0.45	2.60	2.62	2.67	2.67	1.13	1.10	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.10	9.09
	11.49	11.44	11.75	11.48	1.65	1.71	1.82	1.70	19.01	19.56	21.44	19.55	-1.89	-8.81	-0.00	-0.02

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Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 11

# Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	From last month	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	216.17	222.37	224.42	224.72	0.30	0.13	2.35	1.06
Copra	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.32	3.50	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.89
World Major Oilseeds 1/	141.06	146.26	145.62	145.96	1.47	1.47	1.49	1.48	208.02	214.30	216.35	216.65	0.30	0.14	2.34	1.09
United States	29.13	30.63	29.64	29.64	2.08	2.10	2.22	2.24	60.55	64.31	65.74	66.34	0.60	0.91	2.03	3.16
Total Foreign	111.93	115.63	115.98	116.32	1.32	1.30	1.30	1.29	147.47	150.00	150.61	150.31	-0.30	-0.20	0.31	0.21
China	22.27	23.32	23.68	23.78	1.50	1.47	1.41	1.41	33.33	34.21	33.41	33.60	0.19	0.56	-0.61	-1.77
Brazil	11.72	12.27	12.47	12.47	1.48	1.66	1.66	1.66	17.33	20.36	20.67	20.67	0.00	0.00	0.30	1.50
India	25.43	27.23	27.00	27.28	0.79	0.76	0.83	0.83	19.98	20.70	22.40	22.66	0.26	1.14	1.96	9.47
Argentina	7.90	8.04	7.95	7.95	2.12	1.84	1.90	1.90	16.76	14.83	15.13	15.13	0.00	0.00	0.29	1.99
FSU-12	9.10	8.81	8.78	8.81	1.41	1.31	1.32	1.31	12.81	11.53	11.58	11.50	-0.08	-0.66	-0.03	-0.24
Canada	3.08	3.82	3.81	3.91	1.51	1.52	1.39	1.30	4.64	5.82	5.30	5.07	-0.23	-4.38	-0.75	-12.88
EC-12	5.77	5.57	5.82	5.82	2.24	2.39	2.11	2.10	12.93	13.28	12.30	12.23	-0.07	-0.55	-1.05	-7.93
France	1.95	1.81	1.74	1.74	2.36	2.72	2.51	2.48	4.60	4.92	4.37	4.30	-0.07	-1.56	-0.62	-12.57
Italy	0.71	0.57	0.46	0.46	3.09	2.99	2.98	2.98	2.20	1.71	1.38	1.38	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-19.24
Germany	0.75	1.00	1.07	1.07	2.90	3.11	2.58	2.58	2.17	3.09	2.76	2.76	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-10.83
Spain	1.33	1.16	1.55	1.55	1.14	0.91	1.05	1.05	1.51	1.07	1.62	1.62	0.00	0.00	0.56	52.49
United Kingdom	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.42	3.00	3.06	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Indonesia	1.90	1.97	2.04	2.04	1.20	1.21	1.21	1.21	2.27	2.37	2.46	2.46	0.00	0.00	0.09	3.80
Pakistan	3.10	3.32	3.16	3.06	1.18	1.42	1.47	1.47	3.65	4.73	4.66	4.48	-0.17	-3.74	-0.24	-5.14
Eastern Europe	2.34	2.27	2.19	2.15	1.81	1.83	1.66	1.62	4.24	4.17	3.64	3.49	-0.15	-4.07	-0.68	-16.30
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Romania	0.60	0.54	0.56	0.53	1.18	1.19	1.13	1.09	0.71	0.65	0.63	0.58	-0.06	-8.69	-0.07	-10.39
Hungary	0.43	0.42	0.41	0.41	1.88	1.99	1.95	1.95	0.81	0.84	0.80	0.80	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.53
Turkey	1.43	1.23	1.41	1.41	1.45	1.37	1.47	1.47	2.08	1.69	2.07	2.07	0.00	0.00	0.39	22.97
Philippines	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.70	0.75	0.72	0.72	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.56
Paraguay	1.48	1.42	1.47	1.47	1.19	1.05	1.37	1.37	1.77	1.50	2.02	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.52	35.02
Mexico	0.56	0.67	0.38	0.38	1.83	1.64	1.60	1.60	1.02	1.10	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-45.18
Others	15.79	15.62	15.77	15.74	0.92	0.87	0.91	0.91	14.61	13.67	14.32	14.28	-0.04	-0.27	0.61	4.43

1/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

**TABLE 12**  
**Soybean Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	54.12	54.60	55.59	55.88	1.93	1.94	1.97	1.98	104.22	105.82	109.76	110.45	0.68	0.62	4.63	4.37
United States	22.87	23.48	23.50	23.50	2.29	2.30	2.41	2.44	52.42	54.07	56.73	57.38	0.64	1.13	3.31	6.12
Total Foreign	31.25	31.13	32.09	32.38	1.66	1.66	1.65	1.64	51.81	51.76	53.03	53.07	0.04	0.07	1.32	2.54
<i>Major Exporters</i>																
Brazil	15.34	15.70	16.38	16.38	2.97	1.96	1.93	1.93	28.80	30.78	31.65	31.65	0.00	0.00	0.88	2.84
Argentina	9.70	10.00	10.50	10.50	1.65	1.88	1.83	1.83	16.00	18.78	19.25	19.25	0.00	0.00	0.48	2.53
Paraguay	4.75	4.80	4.90	4.90	2.42	2.25	2.20	2.20	11.50	10.80	10.80	10.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	0.89	0.90	0.98	0.98	1.46	1.33	1.63	1.63	1.30	1.20	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.40	33.33
<i>Other Foreign</i>																
China	15.91	15.43	15.71	16.00	1.45	1.36	1.36	1.34	23.01	20.98	21.38	21.42	0.04	0.18	0.44	2.10
Canada	7.56	7.05	7.30	7.30	1.46	1.38	1.38	1.38	11.00	9.71	10.10	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.39	4.02
Eastern Europe	0.48	0.60	0.64	0.64	2.61	2.44	2.36	2.32	1.26	1.46	1.50	1.48	-0.02	-1.13	0.02	1.58
EC-12	0.34	0.25	0.27	0.25	1.06	1.34	1.12	1.08	0.36	0.34	0.30	0.27	-0.03	-9.12	-0.07	-20.88
India	0.66	0.48	0.43	0.43	3.11	3.13	3.08	3.08	2.07	1.51	1.31	1.31	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-13.39
Indonesia	2.37	2.60	2.60	2.90	1.02	0.85	0.92	0.86	2.42	2.20	2.40	2.50	0.10	4.17	0.30	13.64
FSU-12	1.28	1.33	1.38	1.38	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.53	0.00	0.00	0.05	3.39
Mexico	0.83	0.81	0.83	0.83	1.06	1.14	1.14	1.14	0.88	0.92	0.94	0.94	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.17
Thailand	0.28	0.33	0.24	0.24	2.05	1.91	1.70	1.70	0.57	0.63	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.23	-36.51
Korea, DPR	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.38	1.30	1.23	1.26	1.26	0.53	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.02	4.35
Japan	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.29	1.29	1.18	1.18	0.44	0.44	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-9.09
Bolivia	0.15	0.14	0.14	0.14	1.51	1.40	1.68	1.68	0.22	0.20	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.04	19.29
Rep. of Korea	0.19	0.20	0.21	0.21	1.89	1.90	1.90	1.90	0.35	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.26
Colombia	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.14	1.53	1.54	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.03	14.75
Others	0.10	0.05	0.05	0.05	1.82	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.19	0.09	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.01	11.11
	16.13	16.45	17.17	17.17	1.85	1.93	1.91	1.91	29.89	31.76	32.74	32.72	-0.02	-0.05	0.96	3.02

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

**TABLE 13**  
**Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month	MMT	Percent	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons					MMT	Percent	Percent
World	32.98	34.92	33.30	33.30	1.02	1.06	1.06	1.06	33.50	36.93	35.30	35.36	0.06	0.17	-1.57	-4.24
United States	4.75	5.25	4.53	4.53	1.14	1.20	1.23	1.22	5.42	6.28	5.57	5.55	-0.02	-0.38	-0.74	-11.70
Total Foreign	28.23	29.68	28.77	28.77	0.99	1.03	1.03	1.04	28.08	30.64	29.73	29.81	0.08	0.27	-0.83	-2.72
China	5.59	6.54	6.65	6.75	1.37	1.48	1.41	1.41	7.67	9.66	9.36	9.55	0.19	1.99	-0.11	-1.14
FSU-12	3.17	3.01	2.87	2.90	1.54	1.47	1.45	1.40	4.88	4.44	4.15	4.07	-0.08	-1.86	-0.36	-8.16
Pakistan	2.66	2.88	2.70	2.60	1.23	1.51	1.58	1.57	3.28	4.36	4.27	4.09	-0.17	-4.08	-0.26	-6.02
India	7.40	7.68	7.50	7.48	0.53	0.53	0.56	0.58	3.90	4.05	4.20	4.36	0.16	3.69	0.31	7.64
Brazil	1.92	2.17	1.88	1.88	0.61	0.65	0.67	0.67	1.17	1.42	1.25	1.25	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-11.97
Turkey	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1.61	1.47	1.50	1.50	1.03	0.88	0.95	0.95	0.00	0.00	0.07	7.63
African Franc Zone	1.16	1.17	1.11	1.11	0.77	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.89	0.89	0.85	0.85	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-4.95
Australia	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	2.47	2.66	2.27	2.31	0.69	0.75	0.61	0.61	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-18.16
Egypt	0.42	0.36	0.38	0.38	1.37	1.43	1.36	1.36	0.57	0.51	0.52	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39
Argentina	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	0.78	0.74	0.80	0.80	0.49	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-6.98
Paraguay	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	0.78	0.53	0.84	0.84	0.43	0.26	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.13	49.02
Greece	0.27	0.24	0.30	0.30	1.18	1.34	1.16	1.16	0.31	0.32	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.03	9.37
Syria	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	1.86	2.08	2.08	2.08	0.29	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.69
Mexico	0.19	0.25	0.05	0.05	1.83	1.40	1.70	1.70	0.34	0.35	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-75.71
Colombia	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.24	1.10	1.10	1.09	1.09	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-6.47
Sudan	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.07	0.96	1.00	1.00	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.01	5.26
Others	2.77	2.81	2.87	2.86	0.60	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.67	1.52	1.55	1.54	-0.01	-0.65	0.02	1.05

**TABLE 14**  
**Peanut Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	From last month	MMT	Percent	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.38	19.88	19.58	19.59	1.15	1.13	1.17	1.16	22.31	22.38	22.81	22.78	-0.03	-0.14	0.40	1.81
United States	0.73	0.82	0.71	0.71	2.23	2.74	2.90	2.83	1.63	2.24	2.05	2.00	-0.05	-2.39	-0.23	-10.34
Total Foreign	18.65	19.07	18.87	18.88	1.11	1.06	1.10	1.10	20.68	20.14	20.76	20.78	0.02	0.09	0.64	3.15
India	8.30	8.75	8.50	8.50	0.92	0.83	0.98	0.98	7.62	7.30	8.30	8.30	0.00	0.00	1.00	13.70
China	2.91	2.88	2.95	2.95	2.19	2.19	1.97	1.97	6.37	6.30	5.80	5.80	0.00	0.00	-0.50	-7.94
Indonesia	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.64	1.43	1.45	1.45	1.45	0.86	0.89	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.49
Senegal	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.77	0.83	0.82	0.82	0.70	0.72	0.73	0.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14
Burma	0.55	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.86	0.81	0.86	0.86	0.47	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.03	7.95
Argentina	0.22	0.16	0.15	0.15	2.61	2.50	2.24	2.24	0.57	0.40	0.33	0.33	0.00	0.00	-0.08	-18.75
Sudan	0.54	0.53	0.55	0.55	0.60	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.33	0.40	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.50
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.46	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.03	13.64
Vietnam	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.09	0.20	0.10	0.10	1.30	0.57	1.30	1.30	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.01	12.07
Brazil	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09	1.65	1.68	1.78	1.78	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.33	1.31	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.25
Burkina Faso	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.68	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.08	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d' Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35
Gambia	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.94	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uganda	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	1.96	1.93	1.95	1.96	0.84	0.80	0.83	0.83	1.64	1.54	1.62	1.64	0.02	1.11	0.10	6.24

**TABLE 15**  
**Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	From last month	From last month	From last month	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	16.37	16.51	16.96	16.92	1.40	1.25	1.31	1.31	22.86	20.65	22.29	22.17	-0.12	-0.56	1.52	7.34
United States	0.75	1.08	0.83	0.83	1.38	1.51	1.56	1.59	1.03	1.64	1.30	1.32	0.02	1.77	-0.31	-19.22
Total Foreign	15.62	15.43	16.12	16.08	1.40	1.23	1.30	1.30	21.83	19.01	20.99	20.84	-0.15	-0.70	1.83	9.62
FSU-12	4.67	4.50	4.60	4.60	1.41	1.25	1.33	1.33	6.56	5.64	6.10	6.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	8.16
Argentina	2.30	2.50	2.40	2.40	1.83	1.28	1.50	1.50	4.20	3.20	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.40	12.50
EC-12	2.61	2.35	2.71	2.71	1.64	1.69	1.59	1.59	4.26	3.97	4.30	4.30	0.00	0.00	0.32	8.10
France	1.14	1.03	1.01	1.01	2.12	2.47	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.54	2.33	2.33	0.00	0.00	-0.21	-8.27
Spain	1.20	1.07	1.48	1.48	1.08	0.84	1.02	1.02	1.30	0.90	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	66.67
Italy	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.09	2.33	2.38	2.22	2.22	0.40	0.35	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-42.53
Eastern Europe	1.23	1.27	1.26	1.23	1.71	1.73	1.65	1.59	2.10	2.19	2.07	1.95	-0.11	-5.57	-0.24	-10.84
Hungary	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	1.95	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.67	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Romania	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.38	1.41	1.34	1.30	1.26	0.56	0.54	0.52	0.48	-0.04	-7.69	-0.06	-10.28
Yugoslavia	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.18	1.97	2.00	1.86	1.81	0.42	0.38	0.35	0.33	-0.02	-5.80	-0.05	-14.47
Bulgaria	0.24	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.57	1.64	1.43	1.22	0.37	0.44	0.39	0.33	-0.05	-14.29	-0.11	-25.34
Czechoslovakia	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.32	2.32	2.30	2.30	0.08	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-11.54
China	0.71	0.75	0.73	0.73	1.88	1.47	1.45	1.45	1.34	1.10	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-4.55
Turkey	0.70	0.55	0.70	0.70	1.23	1.18	1.40	1.40	0.86	0.65	0.98	0.98	0.00	0.00	0.33	50.77
India	1.64	1.90	2.00	2.00	0.54	0.61	0.65	0.65	0.89	1.15	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.15	13.04
Rep. of South Africa	0.58	0.45	0.50	0.50	1.02	0.38	1.05	1.05	0.59	0.17	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.35	203.47
Australia	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.13	0.90	1.03	1.03	1.04	0.15	0.09	0.15	0.13	-0.01	-10.34	0.04	42.86
Burma	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.64	0.60	0.59	0.59	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-5.66
Others	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.89	0.83	0.90	0.88	0.78	0.74	0.83	0.81	-0.02	-2.05	0.07	9.41

TABLE 16

# Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production

## World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 Proj.	1992/93 Proj.	From last month	From last month	From last month	From last year
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	18.21	20.39	20.19	20.28	1.38	1.40	1.30	1.28	25.13	28.52	26.18	25.89	-0.29	-1.10	-2.63	-9.23
United States	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.06	1.74	1.43	1.42	1.42	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
Total Foreign	18.18	20.33	20.13	20.22	1.38	1.40	1.30	1.28	25.08	28.44	26.09	25.81	-0.29	-1.10	-2.63	-9.26
India	5.72	6.30	6.40	6.40	0.90	0.95	0.97	0.97	5.15	6.00	6.20	6.20	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.33
China	5.50	6.10	6.05	6.05	1.26	1.22	1.17	1.17	6.96	7.44	7.10	7.10	0.00	0.00	-0.34	-4.52
Canada	2.53	3.14	3.10	3.20	1.29	1.34	1.19	1.09	3.27	4.22	3.70	3.49	-0.22	-5.81	-0.74	-17.50
EC-12	2.14	2.42	2.32	2.32	2.87	3.04	2.69	2.67	6.15	7.34	6.26	6.19	-0.07	-1.09	-1.15	-15.72
France	0.69	0.72	0.68	0.68	2.80	3.11	2.85	2.75	1.94	2.23	1.93	1.86	-0.07	-3.52	-0.37	-16.41
Germany	0.72	0.95	1.00	1.00	2.90	3.13	2.56	2.56	2.09	2.97	2.56	2.56	0.00	0.00	-0.41	-13.93
United Kingdom	0.40	0.43	0.42	0.42	3.00	3.06	3.00	3.00	1.20	1.30	1.26	1.26	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-3.08
Denmark	0.27	0.28	0.18	0.18	2.94	2.59	2.22	2.22	0.79	0.73	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.33	-44.90
Eastern Europe	0.74	0.71	0.63	0.63	2.39	2.28	1.99	1.99	1.76	1.63	1.26	1.25	-0.01	-0.48	-0.37	-22.83
Poland	0.50	0.47	0.42	0.42	2.41	2.23	1.88	1.88	1.21	1.04	0.79	0.79	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-24.74
Czechoslovakia	0.14	0.17	0.15	0.15	2.77	2.70	2.52	2.52	0.38	0.45	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-15.73
FSU-12	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.48	1.12	1.10	0.81	0.81	0.49	0.53	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-26.97
Sweden	0.16	0.15	0.13	0.13	2.25	1.74	1.43	1.43	0.37	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.07	-28.57
Pakistan	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.32	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.42
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.07	1.91	1.72	1.80	1.80	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.01	13.33
Others	0.23	0.31	0.29	0.28	1.53	1.47	1.45	1.50	0.36	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.48	-0.03	-7.28

October 1992

Production Estimates &amp; Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

**TABLE 17**  
**Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production**  
**World and Selected Countries and Regions**

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
<u>COPRA</u>								
World	4.83	4.57	4.47	4.47	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-2.10
Philippines	2.08	1.82	1.73	1.73	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-5.26
Indonesia	1.31	1.30	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-0.38
India	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.68
Sri Lanka	0.13	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.02	31.15
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-5.56
Others	0.58	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.41
<u>PALM KERNEL</u>								
World	3.32	3.50	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	2.89
Malaysia	1.77	1.90	1.97	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.07	3.68
Indonesia	0.66	0.67	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.49
Nigeria	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.70
Cote d' Ivoire	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.57
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.09
Thailand	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.43	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
<u>PALM OIL</u>								
World	11.09	11.53	12.14	12.14	0.00	0.00	0.61	5.33
Malaysia	6.03	6.20	6.65	6.65	0.00	0.00	0.45	7.26
Indonesia	2.65	2.85	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	5.26
Nigeria	0.60	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Cote d' Ivoire	0.28	0.28	0.29	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.42
Colombia	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.53
Thailand	0.20	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.73
Zaire	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.54
Others	0.84	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.02	2.01

October 1992

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18

# Cotton Area, Yield, and Production World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change In Production	
	Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		Prel.		1992/93 Proj.		From Last Month	From Last Year
	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct	1990/91	1991/92	Sept	Oct		
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent
World	33.04	34.81	33.37	33.41	573	599	601	603	86.96	95.81	92.07	92.46	0.39	0.42
United States	4.75	5.25	4.53	4.53	711	731	766	763	15.51	17.61	15.95	15.89	-0.06	-0.40
Total Foreign	28.29	29.56	28.84	28.88	550	576	575	577	71.45	78.20	76.12	76.58	0.45	0.60
<i>Major Exporters</i>														
China	17.28	18.09	17.75	17.80	695	742	735	733	55.13	61.62	59.94	59.95	0.02	0.03
Pakistan	5.59	6.54	6.65	6.75	807	869	835	839	20.70	26.10	25.50	26.00	0.50	1.96
Sudan	2.66	2.88	2.70	2.60	615	756	790	787	7.52	10.00	9.80	9.40	-0.40	-4.08
Turkey	0.20	0.19	0.19	0.19	422	494	463	463	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00
FSU-12	0.64	0.60	0.63	0.63	1021	939	961	961	3.01	2.58	2.78	2.78	0.00	0.00
Egypt	3.17	3.01	2.87	2.90	818	814	797	773	11.91	11.25	10.50	10.30	-0.20	-1.90
African Franc Zone	0.42	0.36	0.35	0.35	719	816	809	809	1.38	1.35	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00
Southern Hemisphere	1.17	1.21	1.19	1.22	457	446	448	459	2.46	2.48	2.46	2.57	0.11	4.68
Argentina	3.44	3.31	3.17	3.17	493	490	495	495	7.78	7.45	7.20	7.20	0.00	0.00
Australia	0.63	0.58	0.50	0.50	468	379	457	457	1.36	1.01	1.05	1.05	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.28	0.28	0.27	0.27	1552	1770	1492	1520	1.99	2.29	1.85	1.85	0.00	0.00
Paraguay	1.98	1.97	1.95	1.95	354	381	380	380	3.22	3.45	3.40	3.40	0.00	0.00
	0.55	0.48	0.45	0.45	482	318	435	435	1.22	0.70	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00
<i>Major Importers</i>														
	0.49	0.45	0.49	0.51	709	805	772	766	1.59	1.67	1.72	1.78	0.06	3.49
<i>Other Foreign</i>														
India	10.52	11.02	10.60	10.57	305	295	297	306	14.73	14.90	14.47	14.85	0.38	2.62
Others	7.40	7.68	7.50	7.48	269	263	279	291	9.14	9.29	9.60	10.00	0.40	4.17
	3.12	3.33	3.10	3.09	390	367	342	341	5.59	5.61	4.87	4.85	-0.02	-0.43
													0.00	0.00
													0.11	6.46
													-0.06	-0.40
													0.71	7.63
													-0.77	-13.68

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 11-year record of the difference between the October projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the October projection and the final estimate have averaged 8.8 million tons (1.7 percent) and ranged from -26.7 to 7.3 million tons. The October projection has been below the final 6 times and above the final 5 times.

## RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1991/92 1/					
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below Final	Above Final
	Average	Average	Difference			
	Percent	--- <i>Million metric tons</i> ---			Number of years 2/	
<i>WHEAT</i>						
World	1.7	8.8	–26.7	7.3	6	5
U.S.	0.4	0.3	–1.2	0.2	6	4
Foreign	2.0	8.8	–26.8	7.3	6	5
<i>COARSE GRAINS 3/</i>						
World	1.2	9.4	–23.8	9.1	8	3
U.S.	1.7	3.5	–10.6	2.8	8	3
Foreign	1.3	7.5	–18.5	7.5	8	3
<i>RICE (Milled)</i>						
World	2.6	8.3	–20.9	3.0	9	1
U.S.	2.6	0.1	–0.2	0.2	7	4
Foreign	2.7	8.3	–21.0	3.1	9	2
<i>SOYBEANS</i>						
World	2.2	2.0	–4.7	4.5	3	8
U.S.	3.5	1.8	–3.2	3.1	4	7
Foreign	4.3	1.9	–3.0	4.0	4	7
		--- <i>Million 480-lb. bales</i> ---				
<i>COTTON</i>						
World	2.9	2.4	–10.1	3.9	6	4
U.S.	3.5	0.5	–1.4	0.3	7	4
Foreign	3.4	2.4	–10.4	3.6	5	6
<i>UNITED STATES</i>						
		----- <i>Million bushels</i> -----				
<i>CORN</i>	3.0	198	–459	224	7	4
<i>SORGHUM</i>	3.7	28	–69	41	6	5
<i>BARLEY</i>	1.9	9	–13	24	6	5
<i>OATS</i>	3.3	12	–18	27	3	7

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1990/91 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 11 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

# WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

OCTOBER 8, 1992



## 1 - UNITED STATES

Cool temperatures slow crop development, and delay crop maturity and harvest efforts from the Great Plains across the Corn Belt into New England. Soil moisture favors winter wheat planting and germination in the Great Plains.

## 2 - CANADA

Lingering showers in the northeastern Prairies worsen grain and oilseed quality. Drier, gradually warmer weather elsewhere favors drydown and promotes harvests. Scattered frost hits Ontario's northern corn, lagging behind in development.

## 3 - SOUTH AMERICA

September rains increase soil moisture while recent warm weather speeds winter wheat development in Argentina. Persistent rains cause harvest delays and possible quality problems for Brazilian winter wheat. However, adequate soil moisture exists for soybean planting across southern Brazil.

## 4 - EUROPE

Torrential rain floods southern France and Italy. Widespread showers across western and southern Europe provide moisture for winter grain planting. Rain is needed in the northeast.

## 5 - FSU: WEST

Intermittent rain and mild weather in most areas favor winter grain establishment but cause some delays in summer crop harvesting. Rain is needed in the south for winter grain establishment.

## 6 - FSU: NEW LANDS

Persistent cold, wet weather in September in eastern areas delays spring grain harvesting.

## 7 - SOUTH ASIA

Heavy showers flood Pakistan's northern cotton and rice areas, as well as portions of India's rainfed rice. By month's end, the monsoon had progressed southward, boosting moisture for fall crops.

## 8 - EASTERN ASIA

Dryness favors rice maturation and harvesting across southern China, but reduces irrigation supplies for late rice. Recent rain increases topsoil moisture for winter wheat planting across the North China Plain. Periodic heavy rain causes possible damage to mature cotton in eastern China.

## 9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

Showers return to Indochina, boosting reservoir levels for dry season crops. Unseasonable wetness improves Java's rice planting prospects.

## 10 - AUSTRALIA

Dryness returns to the eastern winter grain areas, limiting soil moisture for vegetative winter wheat. Adequate soil moisture exists in the western and southern wheat areas.

(More details are available in the *Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin*. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 720-7917.)

## WEATHER BRIEFS

### WESTERN EUROPE: HEAVY RAINS CAUSE FLOODING

During the period of September 11 - October 8, 1992, a series of severe storms crossed western Europe. Individual storms brought up to 150 millimeters of rain across portions of southern France, northern Spain, western Italy, and eastern Great Britain. This rainfall caused flash flooding in southern France and northwest Italy and high winds caused damage across northern Spain and Great Britain. Infrastructure damage was extensive in portions of southern France and northwest Italy. The primary negative impact on agriculture was a disruption of harvesting. On the positive side, rainfall from these storms provided topsoil moisture for winter crops.

### CANADA: WARMER AND DRYER WEATHER IN PRAIRIES BENEFITS HARVEST

Mostly dry and warmer-than-normal weather favored crop maturation and harvest across the western and southern portions of the Canadian Prairie Provinces during September 11 - October 8, 1992. Precipitation during September 13 - 26 across portions of central Saskatchewan and Manitoba caused minor harvest delays and deterioration in quality. Weather overall was more favorable than conditions during August and early September when much-below-normal temperatures, heavy precipitation, and snowfall delayed crop development, lodged small grains, and interfered with harvesting.

### WEST AFRICA: SEASONAL RAINFALL POOR IN SENEGAL AND MAURITANIA

During September 11 - October 8, 1992, rainfall was normal across most of western Africa. During mid-to-late September, rain usually migrates southward, ending the rainy season. However, this year seasonal rainfall amounts fell short of normal across the northern groundnut basin of Senegal and crop growing regions of Mauritania, as the rainy season got off to a late start. Mauritania also was hurt by an early return of high temperatures. Consequently, production is estimated below average in these countries. Rainfall increased during September and early-October across Cote d'Ivoire as the band of heavy rainfall migrated south. Weekly rainfall for Cote d'Ivoire has been abundant and, except in a few isolated locations, returned topsoil moisture to normal pre-drought levels.

## PRODUCTION BRIEFS

### ALBANIA: FORESTRY SITUATION

Forest products is one of the most important sectors of the Albanian economy. Species of economic significance include beech, pine, abies, oak, and other broadleaf species. According to an assessment by the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Rome, the bulk of the Albania's roundwood harvest is fuelwood. The current 3:1 ratio of fellings to growth indicates that overexploitation and mismanagement of forestry resources are significant problems. Reforestation and afforestation efforts are aimed at soil conservation and watershed management. The damage due to pollution has not been fully assessed, but, reportedly, areas surrounding industrial plants have been affected. In addition to the problems of erosion and pollution, pest infestations and forest fires have caused significant damage to Albania's resource base.

Forests cover almost 1.0 million hectares in Albania, mainly in the mountainous regions in the northeast and southeast parts of the country. The Government has owned all forest lands since 1944. The General Directorate of Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for forestry policy and management. The 4 major goals of Albania's present forestry policy are to: reduce harvesting to a level that matches natural regeneration plus plantings; redirect harvesting to mature and over-mature stands; increase reforestation and afforestation efforts; and, import improved technology to help minimize harvesting losses.

### AUSTRALIA: USE OF BOVINE SOMATOTROPIN (BST) PROHIBITED

On September 16, 1992, the Australian Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Council announced that Bovine Somatotropin (BST) had not been approved for use in Australia, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra. The Council is the body responsible for assessing agricultural and veterinary chemicals; therefore, the ruling is official. The Council Chairman said that the ban is based solely on the potential trade complications because most countries that import Australian dairy products have not yet approved BST and would probably switch to alternative beef suppliers if BST was being used in Australia. Technically, BST is a naturally occurring protein which, when administered to dairy cows, has the potential to increase milk yields. Only in the past few years has BST become commercially available.

### CHINA: GOVERNMENT PRICE CONTROLS FOR GRAIN TO BE LIFTED

China is planning to gradually ease control of grain prices in line with its move to a more market-oriented economy. According to senior Chinese government officials, over the next 3 years, China will lift controls on grain prices in all but the poorest areas of the country. Experimental grain price reforms have already begun in more than 300 economically-developed counties throughout the country, especially in prosperous Guangdong Province. The goal of the reforms is to improve China's grain purchasing and selling system and allow grain to be traded as a free market commodity. Prices for all agricultural goods except grain, cotton, tobacco, wool, resin, and medicinal herbs have been removed from State control and are now set by market forces.

## COTE D'IVOIRE: FORESTRY SITUATION

The U.S. agricultural attache in Abidjan reports that the 1992 timber harvest will be significantly below 1991 fellings due to the weak domestic economy, reduced wood processing activities, and government quotas restricting log exports. Forested area is approximately 5.5 million hectares, roughly 17 percent of the country's entire land area. Recent estimates indicate that 300,000 hectares per year are deforested for raw material to produce charcoal and fuelwood or for farming activities.

Tropical hardwood log production is forecast at 1.8 million cubic meters (CUM) in 1992, down 13 percent from the revised 1991 estimate of 2.1 million CUM. Since 1983, log production has plummeted 40 percent mainly because of reduced domestic log processing, a scarcity of important timber species, and the Government's policy aimed at eliminating log exports through export quota allocations. Currently, the Government is actively promoting the wood processing sector as a means of maximizing revenues, but most log processing operations are experiencing difficulties because of high operating costs, continuing shortages of spare parts and labor, obsolete equipment, and inadequate financial assistance from the domestic banks. Tropical hardwood lumber production during 1992 is forecast at 570,000 CUM, down 6 percent from last year, primarily because of the log shortage and the acute financial difficulties plaguing most of the sawmills. Cote d'Ivoire's veneer processors are experiencing the same difficulties. Tropical hardwood veneer production is forecast at 180,000 CUM, slightly below the revised 1991 estimate of 185,000

CUM. Veneer processors not only have the same raw material supply problems, but the lack of financial resources is delaying badly-needed machine repairs and upgrades. In contrast, production of tropical hardwood plywood is expected to increase 14 percent in 1992, to 42,000 CUM, due to the completion of renovations in the country's 6 plywood manufacturing plants. Production estimates are as follows in 1,000 CUM:

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u> <u>1/</u>
Tropical Hardwood Logs	2,549	2,122	1,850
Tropical Hardwood Lumber	753	608	570
Tropical Hardwood Veneer	206	185	180
Tropical Hardwood Plywood	42	37	42

1/ Preliminary.

## INDIA: TEA PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN IN 1992

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi, India's tea production for 1992 is forecast at 720,000 tons, down 3 percent from last year, mainly due to dry weather during the first half of the year in the southern growing regions. India produced a record 741,720 tons in 1991, up from the previous record of 714,665 tons in 1990. While recent rains have revitalized the crop, current low auction prices, due to lower export demand and a huge overhang of stocks, provide little incentive to accelerate pluckings. Although India remains the world's largest tea producer, its export position is expected to slip because its traditional markets in the former Soviet Union have purchased little tea this year.

The prolonged dry weather from December 1991 through May 1992, especially in the southern tea producing states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala, and Karnataka has had an adverse effect on crop size. Tea production from January through June 1992 totaled 237,095 tons, compared with 263,306 tons produced during the same period last year. While production of CTC (cut, tear, and curl) tea is expected to remain near the 1991 level of 578,000 tons, orthodox tea production is forecast down almost 40 percent, to 93,000 tons, due to a sharp drop in export demand for this type of tea. The domestic market mainly consumes the CTC teas. In past years, most of India's orthodox tea production has been exported to the former Soviet Union.

#### KENYA: TEA PRODUCTION FORECAST TO DECLINE IN 1992

Kenya's tea production in 1992 is forecast to decline 13,600 tons from last year, to 190,000 tons, according to the U.S. agricultural attache in Nairobi. The downturn is due to prolonged dry weather, ethnic violence which disrupted the labor force in the tea growing areas, and low grower returns that prompted dissatisfied smallholders to refuse to harvest the crop. Preliminary data indicate that tea output during the first half of 1992 was down 12 percent from the same period a year earlier. Tea production in Kenya continues to be constrained by soaring input costs, low yields, a poor rural road network, and the inability to fully process green tea during peak periods. However, tea remains Kenya's most important agricultural export commodity and its second largest foreign exchange earner after tourism.

#### NORTH KOREA: GRAIN SERIES REVISION

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has made significant revisions to the North Korean rice, corn, and wheat historical production estimates for the years 1960/61 through 1992/93. The revisions are based on analyses by the USDA, other government agencies, and weather data. Area and yields for rice and wheat were adjusted downward, resulting in significantly lower production estimates. Corn production was adjusted slightly downward, with area revised up and yields reduced. The following is a brief summary of the changes.

Rice: North Korean rice area was estimated at 645,000 hectares. The base rice yields were assumed to be approximately 72 percent of South Korean yields (due to climatic limitations and poor infrastructure) and adjusted year-to-year to reflect the impact of weather. The combination of lower estimated area and yield reduces the current rice production estimate by more than one-half from prior estimates. Rice historically accounts for about 40 percent of the total North Korean grain crop.

Corn: Corn, a primary food grain in North Korea, has increased in importance over time and now comprises almost one-half of the total grain crop. Corn area increased rapidly in the 1970's as a result of a massive government land-terracing program. Despite difficult conditions, North Korea's corn yield was estimated at only slightly below the world average due to its use of high-yielding varieties and agricultural techniques that effectively lengthen the growing season.

Wheat: Wheat production is estimated to account for less than 3 percent of total North Korean grain production. It is assumed that wheat area declined over the years as cropland was shifted into higher-yielding corn and other crops, but that production increased slightly due to a gradual improvement in yield.

## PAKISTAN: FLOODS REDUCE COTTON PRODUCTION

Pakistan's agricultural regions have been adversely affected by 2 significant floods this past summer. The first occurred in early-August and primarily affected the southern Province of Sindh, which accounts for about 10 percent of Pakistan's cotton production. Heavy rains from a slow moving monsoon storm drenched fields across much of the Province, causing significant cotton losses. Damage primarily was attributed to severe waterlogging of fields because of poor drainage, causing plants to die from anaerobic soil conditions.

The second flood occurred in early-September when heavy rains in the northern mountains swelled 2 major rivers in Punjab Province, which accounts for approximately 90 percent of Pakistan's cotton production. The Jhelum and Chenab Rivers form the western boundary of the cotton heartland of Punjab. FAS satellite imagery analysis revealed that significant agricultural damage occurred along the edges of these rivers as floodwaters flowed southward to enter the Indus River. However, the floodwaters did not breach the normal floodplain in any significant agricultural sectors, and therefore, are estimated not to have caused substantial crop losses in Punjab.

A report from the U.S. agricultural attache in Islamabad, dated early-October, indicated that Pakistan's Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture has issued a preliminary estimate of cotton damage from the 2 flooding episodes. The statement compiled reports from provincial offices who, in turn, gathered data from township level enumerators. Total cotton production in 1992/93, prior to the floods, was estimated by the Ministry of Agriculture at 10.6 million (480lb) bales. Losses in Sindh following the first flood were estimated at 843,000 bales. Cotton output in the Punjab after the second flood was estimated at 662,000 bales. Currently, the total loss is forecast by the Pakistani Government at 1.5 million bales, reducing the estimate for total production in 1992/93 to 9.1 million bales. The October 1992 USDA estimate of total Pakistani cotton production is 9.4 million bales. Harvesting operations are ongoing in Sindh and are just beginning in Punjab. The 1992/93 harvest is likely to stretch into late-December.

## SOUTH AFRICA: FORESTRY SITUATION

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Pretoria, South Africa's 1992 roundwood harvest is forecast at 17.3 million cubic meters (CUM), marginally below the 17.5 million CUM felled in 1991. The decline was precipitated by the continuing drought and South Africa's sluggish economy. Softwood log production is expected to increase only marginally in 1992, to 4.2 million CUM. Fellings of temperate hardwood logs are expected to decline 18 percent, to 500,000 CUM, due to slack demand and large carry-over stocks.

In the sawmilling sector, production of softwood and temperate hardwood lumber production in 1992 is expected to remain relatively stable at 1.6 million and 175,000 CUM, respectively. Slack demand for building materials, wooden containers, furniture, and structural lumber is the major factor constraining growth in this sector. Production estimates are as follows in 1,000 CUM:

	1990	1991	1992 1/
HARVEST	17,979	17,500	17,300
Softwood Logs	4,684	4,176	4,200
Temperate Hardwood Logs	509	610	500
Softwood Lumber	1,734	1,619	1,625
Temperate Hardwood Lumber	202	173	175

1/ Preliminary.

### SRI LANKA: TEA PRODUCTION FORECAST DOWN IN 1992

Sri Lankan tea production is forecast down 23 percent in 1992, to 192,400 tons, due to drought during the first half of the year. Mid-year production totaled only 85,500 tons, compared with 126,930 tons during the same period last year. Precipitation increased over most of the country during May, June, and July. However, plantations in the eastern part of the country are once again experiencing below-normal rainfall. Although crop conditions and pluckings are expected to improve during the second half of the year, it appears unlikely that production will increase significantly because of low producer prices and slack demand.

### TUNISIA: POULTRY MEAT PRODUCTION FORECAST UP IN 1992, EGGS DOWN

Poultry meat production in Tunisia is expected to increase 10 percent in 1992, to 74,000 tons (liveweight basis), according to the U.S. agricultural trade officer in Tunis. In contrast, egg production is estimated at 1.1 billion eggs, 4 percent below the 1991 level. Government policy in Tunisia is to promote self-sufficiency of the poultry industry and 1992 production levels are judged to have reached that goal. As a result, imports of hatching eggs and day-old chicks are forecast down. For Tunisian officials, the main problem in the move towards self-sufficiency of the poultry industry is the country's heavy reliance on imported grains and protein meals which are needed to make poultry feed.

### TURKEY: AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PRICES ANNOUNCED FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES

Turkish government officials recently announced 1992 support prices for various agricultural commodities. The number of commodities covered by the 1992 support program is the same as last year. The percentage increases in the 1992 support prices range from 51.5 percent for pistachios and mohair, to 138.1 percent for dried figs. However, it appears that the announced support prices may require unprecedented rates of subsidization in order for Turkey to export the commodities listed below.

#### TURKEY: AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT PRICES

<u>CROP</u>	<u>1991</u> TL per KG	<u>1992</u> TL per KG	<u>Increase</u> Percent
Seed cotton			
- Aegean	3,500	5,600	60.0
- Antalya	3,500	5,600	60.0
- Cukurova	3,350	5,350	59.7
Sunflowerseed	1,500	2,500	66.7
Raisins	3,600	6,200	72.2
Dried figs	3,150	7,500	138.1
Filberts	5,600	9,000	60.7
Pistachios	16,500	25,000	51.5
Sugarbeets	202	330	63.3
Lentils	2,200	3,750	70.4
Red peppers	5,000	7,600	52.0
Mohair	16,500	25,000	51.5
Rice-medium grain	2,100	3,300	57.1
Exchange rate			
US\$1.00 = Turkish Lira(TL)	4,461	7,106	59.3

## FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

### WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION 1/

World red meat production for 1992 is estimated at 121.38 million tons (carcass weight equivalent), up 1 percent from the March forecast and up slightly from the revised 1991 estimate. These revisions are primarily due to increases in red meat production in China. For 1993, world red meat production is projected up 2 percent, to 123.44 million tons, mainly due to expanding Chinese pork production.

Beef production for 1992 is estimated at 47.98 million tons, up slightly from the March estimate, but almost 2 percent below 1991. Increases in the 1992 estimates for China, India, Australia, the European Community (EC), and Canada were slightly more than the reductions in the newly independent states of the former Soviet Union (FSU) and the United States. For 1993, beef production is forecast to drop slightly, to 47.85 million tons, largely because of reduced production in the FSU, Eastern Europe, and the EC.

Pork production for 1992 is estimated at 67.06 million tons, up about 4 percent from the March estimate and 2 percent above 1991. The 1992 revision in pork production is primarily due to increased Chinese production. For 1993, an increase of about 4 percent, to 69.30 million tons, is forecast because increased production in the EC and China is expected to exceed the output drop in the FSU and Eastern Europe.

Sheep and goat meat production for 1992 is estimated at 6.24 million tons, down 1 percent from the March estimate and nearly 2 percent below 1991. For 1993, a slight drop in production is forecast because of reductions in both Australia and New Zealand.

Cattle numbers on or about January 1992 are estimated at 1,055.92 million head, about 3.00 million higher than the March estimate, but down 9.00 million from 1991. By January 1993, cattle inventories are forecast to fall 8.00 million head, to 1,047.58 million. The drop in world cattle numbers is primarily due to herd culling in the FSU, Eastern Europe, and the EC.

Hog numbers at the start of 1992 were estimated at 762.60 million head, almost 7.00 million head above the March estimate and up slightly from 1991. At the start of 1993, a decline, to 761.16 million head is forecast. The decline in population is the result of reductions in the FSU and East European herds.

Total sheep inventories (including Chinese goat numbers) at the start of 1992 are estimated at 840.03 million head, down 1 percent from the March estimate and down 5 percent from 1991. For 1993, a 3-percent decline, to 813.56 million head, is forecast. The drop in world sheep numbers, which began in 1990, is mainly due to the sharp decline in world wool prices.

Beef production in North America for 1992 is estimated at 13.24 million tons, down slightly from the March estimate, but up almost 2 percent from 1991. For 1993, production is forecast at 13.42 million tons. In Canada, beef production for 1992 is estimated at 930,000 tons, up almost 4 percent from both the March estimate and 1991 mainly due to a slowdown in herd rebuilding. For 1993, production is projected to reach 945,000 tons due to both increased slaughter and higher carcass weights. Mexican cattle numbers and beef production are both expected to expand as a result of favorable weather and increased

1/ Beef, veal, pork, and sheep and goat meat production.

investment in this sector. Mexican ranchers have been encouraged by higher economic growth and changes in land ownership laws that favor owner investments. In the United States, beef production for 1992 is estimated at 10.65 million tons, slightly below the March estimate. Herd numbers are projected up 2 percent, to 102.00 million head by the end of the year. For 1993, beef production is forecast at 10.75 million tons.

In Argentina, cattle inventories for 1991 have been revised upward by about 6.00 million head to reflect new census data. During 1992, marginal herd rebuilding is expected due to the current higher cattle prices and increased national economic stability. Beef production for 1992 is estimated at 2.60 million tons, up 40,000 tons from the March estimate, but down 50,000 tons from 1991. Production is projected up slightly in 1993. In Brazil, herd liquidation, which began in 1991, is expected to continue due to the weak economy. Beef production for 1992 is estimated at 3.80 million tons, down 1 percent from the March estimate, but up approximately 3 percent from 1991, due, in part, to higher carcass weights resulting from good pastures this year. For 1993, production is projected up 100,000 tons, to 3.90 million, because of increased slaughter.

EC beef production for 1992 is estimated at 8.29 million tons, up less than 1 percent from the March estimate, but down over 4 percent from 1991. For 1993, output is expected to decline, to 8.08 million tons. The drop in production is due to the continued reduction in dairy herds in order to comply with milk quotas and substantial herd culling in the eastern regions of Germany.

In the East European countries and the former Soviet Union, cattle inventories and beef production levels are expected to continue to decline because farm subsidies are being replaced by free market prices. Herd culling has slowed sharply only in Poland, where milk and beef prices have started to increase.

Chinese beef production for 1992 is estimated at 1.76 million tons, up 17 percent from the March forecast and 15 percent higher than the revised 1991 estimate. For 1993, production is forecast at 2.00 million tons mainly due to increased slaughter and higher carcass weights. Japanese beef production for 1992 is estimated at 600,000 tons, up 10,000 from the March projection. For 1993, production is forecast up slightly, to 615,000 tons. By the end of 1992, cattle numbers are forecast to increase by 54,000 head, to 5.03 million.

In Australia, beef production for 1992 is forecast at 1.74 million tons, up slightly from both the March estimate and 1991. Production for 1993 is projected to decrease slightly. Cattle inventories on March 31, 1992, are estimated at 24.71 million head, down from 25.03 million a year ago. Cattle numbers are expected to fall to 24.41 million head by March 31, 1993. The projected drop this year is slightly smaller than last year, and some herd rebuilding may take place in 1993. Dry conditions in New South Wales and Queensland and cash shortages have discouraged any large-scale herd growth.

In North America, pork production for 1992 is estimated at 9.83 million tons, up 1 percent from the March forecast and almost 7 percent above 1991. For 1993, production is expected to be up almost 3 percent, to 10.09 million tons. U.S. pork production for 1992 is estimated at 7.83 million tons, up 1 percent from the March estimate and almost 8 percent higher than in 1991. For 1993, a 3 percent increase, to 8.10 million tons, is forecast.

Chinese pork production for 1992 is estimated at 26.00 million tons, up almost 13 percent from the March estimate and 6 percent above the revised 1991 production level. For 1993, an 8-percent increase, to 28.00 million tons, is forecast. The expansion in pork output is primarily due to greater use of modern technology and better hog breeds, but strong domestic and export demand and reduced price controls are also contributing factors.

EC pork production for 1992 is estimated at 13.78 million tons, up slightly from the March projection and only marginally above 1991. For 1993, production is forecast up 3 percent, to 14.20 million tons. The slow recovery in EC pork output during 1992 is due to disease problems in the Netherlands, the ongoing restructuring of agriculture in the eastern part of Germany, and breeding herd expansion. At the beginning of 1993, EC hog numbers are forecast to increase by 3 million head, with German inventories increasing for the first time since unification. In the East European countries, hog numbers are in decline due to market changes and feed shortages in most countries due to smaller grain harvests. Pork production in the FSU is forecast down 7 percent from the March estimate and 15 percent below 1991. For 1993, an additional 5-percent decline is projected. In Eastern Europe, pork production for 1992 is estimated at 5.31 million tons, down 4 percent from the March forecast and 3 percent below 1991. For 1993, production is forecast down 5 percent, to 5.04 million tons.

Japanese pork production is expected to continue to decline through 1993 as hog farms and hog numbers fall. The number of Japanese hog farms is declining because there is a shortage of younger people to replace older farmers when they retire. The decline in hog numbers can be attributed to the high distribution costs for feed as well as proposed regulations to control animal wastes. In Taiwan, the main pork supplier to the Japanese market, pork production for 1992 is estimated at 1.12 million tons, down 6 percent from the March forecast and slightly below the revised 1991 total. For 1993, production is forecast up 2 percent, to 1.15 million tons. During 1991, Taiwan's hog numbers increased almost 18 percent. This increase was, in part, due to more accurate data from farmers who wanted to make sure that they would be eligible for government payments to give up hog raising in order to reduce water pollution. However, very favorable pork prices this year are expected to delay herd reductions until 1993.

Sheep and goat meat production for 1992 is estimated at 6.24 million tons, compared to 6.31 million projected in March 1992. For 1993, production of sheep and goat meat is expected to decline. As of 1992, China ranks as the world's largest sheep and goat meat producer with estimated production of 1.25 million tons, up 4 percent from the March projection. For 1993, a 4-percent increase, to 1.30 million tons, is expected. Chinese sheep and goat meat production has expanded because of improved farming methods and herd culling due to low wool prices. Australian sheep meat production for 1992 is estimated at 629,000 tons, down from 938,000 estimated in March and 4 percent below the revised 1991 level. For 1993, a reduction, to 615,000 tons, is projected due to heavy herd culling because of low wool prices. In New Zealand, 1992 sheep meat production is up 1 percent from the March projection, to 535,000 tons. For 1993, sheep meat production is forecast down 11 percent, to 475,000 tons, because of a projected reduction in the lamb crop and reduced ewe culling. Snow storms on South Island during the July 1992 lambing season significantly increased 1992 lamb death-loss numbers.

## RED MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/

(1,000 Metric tons--carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991 2/	1992 3/	1993 4/
Canada	2,164	2,057	2,022	2,105	2,095
Mexico	3,125	2,658	2,478	2,571	2,645
United States	17,963	17,594	17,956	18,636	19,012
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>23,252</b>	<b>22,309</b>	<b>22,456</b>	<b>23,312</b>	<b>23,752</b>
Costa Rica	81	85	94	92	93
Dominican Republic	74	64	61	59	67
El Salvador	27	27	24	26	29
Guatemala	75	73	73	72	72
Honduras	24	23	23	24	24
<b>CENTRAL AMER &amp; CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>285</b>
Argentina	2,696	2,738	2,735	2,678	2,684
Brazil	4,750	4,650	4,800	4,950	5,100
Colombia	881	936	892	862	854
Peru	212	214	206	208	209
Uruguay	376	349	315	322	327
Venezuela	469	481	460	463	478
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>9,384</b>	<b>9,368</b>	<b>9,408</b>	<b>9,483</b>	<b>9,652</b>
Belgium-Luxembourg	1,150	1,100	1,279	1,247	1,231
Denmark	1,372	1,411	1,487	1,589	1,737
France	3,670	3,816	3,918	3,907	3,865
Germany	6,006	6,111	5,552	5,120	5,148
Greece	363	359	362	360	357
Ireland	639	755	823	834	847
Italy	2,515	2,583	2,608	2,580	2,568
Netherlands	2,134	2,198	2,231	2,209	2,216
Portugal	375	385	369	399	395
Spain	2,404	2,531	2,629	2,689	2,745
United Kingdom	2,326	2,331	2,392	2,323	2,360
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>	<b>22,954</b>	<b>23,580</b>	<b>23,650</b>	<b>23,257</b>	<b>23,469</b>
Austria	617	629	632	627	631
Finland	280	303	297	287	278
Sweden	447	438	405	399	406
Switzerland	437	434	439	436	437
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>1,773</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,752</b>
Bulgaria	594	636	631	540	411
Czechoslovakia	1,458	1,406	1,291	1,287	1,269
Hungary	1,191	1,084	1,080	918	845
Poland	2,621	2,736	2,766	2,651	2,512
Romania	882	1,080	958	868	848
Yugoslavia	1,169	1,218	1,105	1,113	1,109
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>7,915</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>7,831</b>	<b>7,377</b>	<b>6,994</b>
FSU-12	15,535	15,531	14,374	12,557	11,925
Baltic States	966	939	866	754	716
<b>Former USSR</b>	<b>16,501</b>	<b>16,470</b>	<b>15,240</b>	<b>13,311</b>	<b>12,641</b>
Israel	39	40	38	37	37
Saudi Arabia	25	28	30	40	40
Turkey	645	655	657	660	659
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>736</b>
Egypt	464	489	508	507	508
South Africa	784	899	940	956	883
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1,248</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>1,463</b>	<b>1,391</b>
China	23,262	25,132	27,238	29,010	31,300
Hong Kong	30	20	15	16	17
India	2,494	2,609	2,626	2,638	2,699
Korea, South	787	733	759	845	890
Japan	2,142	2,104	2,057	2,035	2,035
Philippines	747	797	820	839	851
Singapore	75	76	81	87	89
Taiwan	923	1,014	1,131	1,129	1,155
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>30,460</b>	<b>32,485</b>	<b>34,727</b>	<b>36,599</b>	<b>39,036</b>
Australia	2,452	2,683	2,693	2,692	2,651
New Zealand	1,168	1,014	1,097	1,122	1,080
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>3,620</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>3,790</b>	<b>3,814</b>	<b>3,731</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>118,105</b>	<b>120,256</b>	<b>121,323</b>	<b>121,375</b>	<b>123,439</b>

1/ Includes beef, pork, sheep, and goat meat. 2/ Revised. 3/ Estimate. 4/ Forecast.

October 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 21

## BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	980	924	893	930	945
Mexico	2,140	1,790	1,580	1,660	1,720
United States	10,633	10,464	10,534	10,648	10,751
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>13,753</b>	<b>13,178</b>	<b>13,007</b>	<b>13,238</b>	<b>13,416</b>
Costa Rica	81	85	94	92	93
Dominican Republic	60	51	47	44	51
El Salvador	27	27	24	26	29
Guatemala	61	59	59	58	58
Honduras	24	23	23	24	24
<b>CENTRAL AMER &amp; CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>255</b>
Argentina	2,600	2,650	2,650	2,600	2,610
Brazil	3,800	3,600	3,700	3,800	3,900
Colombia	741	795	768	736	727
Peru	112	116	109	105	108
Uruguay	376	349	315	322	327
Venezuela	337	382	351	361	375
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>7,966</b>	<b>7,892</b>	<b>7,893</b>	<b>7,924</b>	<b>8,047</b>
Belgium/Luxembourg	312	323	373	354	342
Denmark	205	202	213	212	210
France	1,670	1,753	1,815	1,780	1,720
Germany	1,963	2,112	2,183	1,875	1,755
Greece	82	82	81	80	78
Ireland	432	514	553	550	560
Italy	1,140	1,165	1,183	1,155	1,140
Netherlands	485	521	623	640	630
Portugal	131	114	126	150	143
Spain	451	513	509	525	525
United Kingdom	980	1,003	1,019	973	981
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>	<b>7,851</b>	<b>8,302</b>	<b>8,678</b>	<b>8,294</b>	<b>8,084</b>
Austria	213	223	232	225	225
Finland	107	117	121	114	108
Sweden	139	145	137	134	134
Switzerland	157	164	174	172	172
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>639</b>
Bulgaria	136	137	126	115	105
Czechoslovakia	488	454	471	468	450
Hungary	108	110	111	100	92
Poland	729	838	770	636	605
Romania	210	370	280	205	180
Yugoslavia	309	352	320	310	300
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>2,261</b>	<b>2,078</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>1,732</b>
FSU-12	8,353	8,386	7,806	6,966	6,614
Baltic States	428	436	405	361	343
<b>Former USSR</b>	<b>8,781</b>	<b>8,822</b>	<b>8,211</b>	<b>7,327</b>	<b>6,957</b>
Israel	39	40	38	37	37
Saudi Arabia	25	28	30	40	40
Turkey	270	285	290	295	295
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>372</b>
Egypt	386	408	426	424	425
South Africa	582	661	700	716	647
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>1,140</b>	<b>1,072</b>
China	1,072	1,256	1,535	1,760	2,000
India	1,940	2,023	2,031	2,043	2,095
Korea, South	124	131	136	145	165
Japan	548	549	574	600	615
Philippines	132	132	130	129	126
Taiwan	6	5	5	5	5
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>4,096</b>	<b>4,411</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>5,006</b>
Australia	1,565	1,718	1,724	1,739	1,708
New Zealand	550	471	524	540	560
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>2,189</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>2,268</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,439</b>	<b>49,056</b>	<b>48,921</b>	<b>47,979</b>	<b>47,848</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/Forecast.

October 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 22  
CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	11,016	11,147	11,198	11,416	11,595
Mexico	34,999	31,747	29,847	30,232	30,712
United States	98,065	98,162	98,896	100,110	102,000
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>144,080</b>	<b>141,056</b>	<b>139,941</b>	<b>141,758</b>	<b>144,307</b>
Costa Rica	1,735	1,762	1,762	1,707	1,673
Dominican Republic	1,990	1,986	1,977	1,976	1,981
El Salvador	1,162	1,220	1,242	1,361	1,488
Guatemala	2,100	1,900	1,820	1,790	1,755
Honduras	2,457	2,424	2,388	2,351	2,315
<b>CENTRAL AMER &amp; CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>9,444</b>	<b>9,292</b>	<b>9,189</b>	<b>9,185</b>	<b>9,212</b>
Argentina	56,982	57,282	56,880	56,529	56,682
Brazil	130,500	130,850	131,275	130,057	129,439
Colombia	17,627	16,835	16,225	16,008	16,137
Peru	4,000	3,800	3,600	3,440	3,310
Uruguay	10,548	9,377	9,431	9,943	10,419
Venezuela	13,095	13,210	13,368	14,192	14,467
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>232,752</b>	<b>231,354</b>	<b>230,779</b>	<b>230,169</b>	<b>230,454</b>
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,174	3,259	3,390	3,314	3,199
Denmark	2,226	2,232	2,241	2,222	2,200
France	20,120	19,980	19,886	19,850	19,870
Germany	20,369	20,287	19,488	17,134	15,944
Greece	723	687	634	616	600
Ireland	5,637	5,899	6,029	6,073	6,100
Italy	8,843	8,853	8,235	8,035	7,930
Netherlands	4,606	4,731	4,830	4,876	4,890
Portugal	1,359	1,291	1,341	1,416	1,400
Spain	5,200	5,331	5,300	5,200	5,050
United Kingdom	11,902	11,922	11,843	11,623	11,489
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>	<b>84,159</b>	<b>84,472</b>	<b>83,217</b>	<b>80,359</b>	<b>78,672</b>
Austria	2,541	2,562	2,584	2,534	2,542
Finland	1,379	1,363	1,315	1,263	1,230
Sweden	1,676	1,697	1,684	1,671	1,653
Switzerland	1,850	1,855	1,829	1,827	1,827
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>7,446</b>	<b>7,477</b>	<b>7,412</b>	<b>7,295</b>	<b>7,252</b>
Bulgaria	1,615	1,577	1,457	1,310	1,170
Czechoslovakia	5,075	5,129	4,922	4,346	4,000
Hungary	1,690	1,598	1,571	1,486	1,396
Poland	10,322	10,143	9,024	8,030	8,000
Romania	6,416	6,283	5,437	5,017	4,800
Yugoslavia	4,759	4,702	4,527	4,415	4,325
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>29,877</b>	<b>29,432</b>	<b>26,938</b>	<b>24,604</b>	<b>23,691</b>
FSU-12	114,999	113,700	111,200	106,000	97,000
Baltic States	4,736	4,667	4,485	4,275	3,912
<b>Former USSR</b>	<b>119,735</b>	<b>118,367</b>	<b>115,685</b>	<b>110,275</b>	<b>100,912</b>
Israel	191	190	186	184	184
Saudi Arabia	217	191	176	158	143
Turkey	13,400	12,700	12,200	12,000	11,900
<b>MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>13,808</b>	<b>13,081</b>	<b>12,562</b>	<b>12,342</b>	<b>12,227</b>
Egypt	6,331	6,385	6,408	6,396	6,432
South Africa	12,675	13,398	13,512	13,311	12,850
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>19,006</b>	<b>19,783</b>	<b>19,920</b>	<b>19,707</b>	<b>19,282</b>
China	97,948	100,752	102,884	104,590	105,700
India	268,470	270,070	272,293	271,200	271,255
Korea, South	2,039	2,051	2,126	2,269	2,496
Japan	4,682	4,760	4,863	4,980	5,034
Philippines	4,524	4,395	4,324	4,225	4,200
Taiwan	176	165	154	153	156
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>377,839</b>	<b>382,193</b>	<b>386,644</b>	<b>387,417</b>	<b>388,841</b>
Australia	23,938	24,673	25,026	24,712	24,412
New Zealand	8,058	7,828	8,034	8,100	8,320
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>31,996</b>	<b>32,501</b>	<b>33,060</b>	<b>32,812</b>	<b>32,732</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,070,142</b>	<b>1,069,008</b>	<b>1,065,347</b>	<b>1,055,923</b>	<b>1,047,582</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

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Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 23  
PORK PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	1,184	1,133	1,129	1,175	1,150
Mexico	910	792	820	830	840
United States	7,173	6,965	7,257	7,826	8,097
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>9,267</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>9,206</b>	<b>9,831</b>	<b>10,087</b>
Brazil	950	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200
Colombia	140	141	124	126	127
Dominican Republic	14	13	14	15	16
Guatemala	14	14	14	14	14
Venezuela	132	99	109	102	103
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SO AMERICA</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,317</b>	<b>1,361</b>	<b>1,407</b>	<b>1,460</b>
Belgium/Luxembourg	831	770	901	888	883
Denmark	1,165	1,207	1,272	1,375	1,525
France	1,840	1,870	1,918	1,947	1,970
Germany	4,001	3,949	3,320	3,200	3,350
Greece	151	147	153	153	152
Ireland	144	159	181	188	191
Italy	1,295	1,333	1,340	1,340	1,343
Netherlands	1,636	1,661	1,591	1,552	1,570
Portugal	216	243	214	219	220
Spain	1,722	1,788	1,877	1,920	1,970
United Kingdom	978	957	987	993	1,021
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>	<b>13,979</b>	<b>14,084</b>	<b>13,754</b>	<b>13,775</b>	<b>14,195</b>
Austria	404	406	400	402	406
Finland	173	186	176	173	170
Sweden	308	293	268	265	272
Switzerland	280	270	265	264	265
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,109</b>	<b>1,104</b>	<b>1,113</b>
Bulgaria	380	422	430	360	245
Czechoslovakia	960	942	810	809	809
Hungary	1,079	970	965	815	750
Poland	1,870	1,870	1,964	1,998	1,898
Romania	600	620	600	590	595
Yugoslavia	791	799	720	740	746
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>5,680</b>	<b>5,623</b>	<b>5,489</b>	<b>5,312</b>	<b>5,043</b>
FSU-12	6,198	6,146	5,642	4,800	4,560
Baltic States	528	494	452	385	366
<b>Former USSR</b>	<b>6,726</b>	<b>6,640</b>	<b>6,094</b>	<b>5,185</b>	<b>4,926</b>
China	21,228	22,808	24,523	26,000	28,000
Hong Kong	30	20	15	16	17
Korea, South	662	602	623	700	725
Japan	1,594	1,555	1,483	1,435	1,420
Philippines	615	665	690	710	725
Singapore	75	76	81	87	89
Taiwan	917	1,009	1,126	1,124	1,150
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>25,121</b>	<b>26,735</b>	<b>28,541</b>	<b>30,072</b>	<b>32,126</b>
Australia	302	319	312	324	328
New Zealand	44	43	44	47	45
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>373</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,534</b>	<b>64,806</b>	<b>65,910</b>	<b>67,057</b>	<b>69,323</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

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TABLE 24

## HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Canada	11,018	10,737	10,468	10,551	10,400
Mexico	9,003	8,563	8,593	9,928	11,178
United States	55,469	53,821	54,477	57,684	58,948
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>75,490</b>	<b>73,121</b>	<b>73,538</b>	<b>78,163</b>	<b>80,526</b>
Brazil	31,700	33,200	32,500	33,050	34,300
Colombia	2,393	2,434	2,398	2,369	2,369
Dominican Republic	293	306	306	305	302
Guatemala	1,110	1,100	1,110	1,110	1,105
Venezuela	2,961	2,326	1,971	1,727	1,673
<b>CENTRAL &amp; SO AMERICA</b>	<b>38,457</b>	<b>39,366</b>	<b>38,285</b>	<b>38,561</b>	<b>39,749</b>
Belgium/Luxembourg	6,306	6,510	6,496	6,565	6,591
Denmark	9,105	9,120	9,282	9,767	10,550
France	11,866	11,860	11,860	11,859	11,874
Germany	35,235	34,178	30,818	26,063	27,313
Greece	1,114	1,100	1,141	1,150	1,146
Ireland	961	999	1,069	1,134	1,200
Italy	9,360	9,261	8,837	9,000	9,030
Netherlands	13,820	13,638	13,788	13,727	13,800
Portugal	2,326	2,531	2,664	2,564	2,626
Spain	16,100	16,910	16,001	16,807	17,500
United Kingdom	7,626	7,383	7,380	7,519	7,595
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>	<b>113,819</b>	<b>113,490</b>	<b>109,336</b>	<b>106,155</b>	<b>109,225</b>
Austria	3,874	3,773	3,688	3,638	3,710
Finland	1,327	1,348	1,290	1,345	1,300
Sweden	2,264	2,264	2,170	2,180	2,250
Switzerland	1,869	1,787	1,723	1,678	1,559
<b>WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>9,334</b>	<b>9,172</b>	<b>8,871</b>	<b>8,841</b>	<b>8,819</b>
Bulgaria	4,132	4,352	4,187	3,140	2,340
Czechoslovakia	7,348	7,498	6,471	6,350	6,213
Hungary	8,327	7,660	8,000	5,993	5,000
Poland	19,605	18,685	19,739	20,725	20,000
Romania	14,350	11,659	12,066	11,940	12,500
Yugoslavia	7,396	7,231	7,358	7,050	6,850
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>61,158</b>	<b>57,085</b>	<b>57,821</b>	<b>55,198</b>	<b>52,903</b>
FSU-12	72,750	73,634	70,703	64,600	56,850
Baltic States	5,359	5,219	4,747	4,337	3,817
<b>Former USSR</b>	<b>78,109</b>	<b>78,853</b>	<b>75,450</b>	<b>68,937</b>	<b>60,667</b>
China	342,218	352,810	362,410	369,650	371,650
Korea, South	4,852	4,801	4,528	5,046	5,500
Japan	11,866	11,816	11,335	10,966	10,767
Philippines	7,909	8,124	8,007	7,932	8,050
Taiwan	6,954	7,783	8,565	10,089	10,300
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>373,799</b>	<b>385,334</b>	<b>394,845</b>	<b>403,683</b>	<b>406,267</b>
Australia	2,766	2,765	2,530	2,650	2,600
New Zealand	414	380	395	407	400
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>3,145</b>	<b>2,925</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>753,346</b>	<b>759,566</b>	<b>761,071</b>	<b>762,595</b>	<b>761,156</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

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TABLE 25  
LAMB, MUTTON, GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION, SELECTED COUNTRIES  
(1,000 Metric tons–carcass weight equivalent)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
Mexico	75	76	78	81	85
United States	157	165	165	162	164
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>249</b>
Argentina	96	88	85	78	74
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>74</b>
Belgium/Luxembourg	7	7	5	5	6
Denmark	2	2	2	2	2
France	160	193	185	180	175
Germany	42	50	49	45	43
Greece	130	130	128	127	127
Ireland	63	82	89	96	96
Italy	80	85	85	85	85
Netherlands	13	16	17	17	16
Portugal	28	28	29	30	32
Spain	231	230	243	244	250
United Kingdom	368	371	386	357	358
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>1,194</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>1,190</b>
Bulgaria	78	77	75	65	61
Czechoslovakia	10	10	10	10	10
Hungary	4	4	4	3	3
Poland	22	28	32	17	9
Romania	72	90	78	73	73
Yugoslavia	69	67	65	63	63
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>219</b>
FSU-12	984	999	926	791	751
Baltic States	10	9	9	8	7
<b>Former USSR</b>	<b>994</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>758</b>
Egypt	78	81	82	83	83
South Africa	202	238	240	240	236
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>319</b>
China	962	1,068	1,180	1,250	1,300
India	554	586	595	595	604
Korea, South	1	0	0	0	0
Turkey	375	370	367	365	364
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>1,892</b>	<b>2,024</b>	<b>2,142</b>	<b>2,210</b>	<b>2,268</b>
Australia	585	646	657	629	615
New Zealand	574	500	529	535	475
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>1,159</b>	<b>1,146</b>	<b>1,186</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,090</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>6,296</b>	<b>6,395</b>	<b>6,236</b>	<b>6,167</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

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TABLE 26  
SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES

(1,000 Head-January 1)

	1989	1990	1991 1/	1992 2/	1993 3/
United States	10,858	11,363	11,200	10,850	10,700
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>10,858</b>	<b>11,363</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>10,850</b>	<b>10,700</b>
Argentina	29,345	28,571	27,552	25,706	25,505
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>29,345</b>	<b>28,571</b>	<b>27,552</b>	<b>25,706</b>	<b>25,505</b>
Belgium/Luxembourg	156	158	157	225	246
Denmark	86	100	111	136	160
France	11,500	11,500	11,500	11,433	11,363
Germany	4,098	4,136	3,239	2,488	2,088
Greece	10,694	10,150	9,759	9,694	9,659
Ireland	4,991	5,782	6,001	6,187	6,400
Italy	11,623	11,695	10,848	10,800	10,750
Netherlands	1,405	1,702	1,882	1,900	1,900
Portugal	3,187	3,347	3,413	3,444	3,436
Spain	23,797	22,730	24,022	24,500	24,780
United Kingdom	29,045	29,521	30,147	28,932	28,950
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY</b>	<b>100,582</b>	<b>100,821</b>	<b>101,079</b>	<b>99,739</b>	<b>99,732</b>
Bulgaria	8,593	7,988	7,938	6,703	6,300
Czechoslovakia	1,047	1,051	1,087	1,087	1,057
Hungary	2,216	2,069	1,865	1,653	1,595
Poland	4,300	4,196	3,798	2,377	1,950
Romania	16,210	15,442	13,886	13,466	13,716
Yugoslavia	7,564	7,596	7,431	7,264	7,137
<b>EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>39,930</b>	<b>38,342</b>	<b>36,005</b>	<b>32,550</b>	<b>31,755</b>
FSU-12	148,362	146,389	140,599	130,289	117,260
Baltic States	400	395	381	325	309
<b>Former USSR</b>	<b>148,762</b>	<b>146,784</b>	<b>140,980</b>	<b>130,614</b>	<b>117,569</b>
Egypt	3,451	3,534	3,554	3,460	3,411
South Africa	30,935	32,665	32,580	31,110	30,000
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>34,386</b>	<b>36,199</b>	<b>36,134</b>	<b>34,570</b>	<b>33,411</b>
India	43,204	43,706	44,207	44,407	44,608
Turkey	45,700	45,300	45,000	44,700	44,500
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>88,904</b>	<b>89,006</b>	<b>89,207</b>	<b>89,107</b>	<b>89,108</b>
Australia	171,292	177,841	173,982	155,523	147,874
New Zealand	64,600	60,569	57,852	55,162	54,300
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>235,892</b>	<b>238,410</b>	<b>231,834</b>	<b>210,685</b>	<b>202,174</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>688,659</b>	<b>689,496</b>	<b>673,991</b>	<b>633,821</b>	<b>609,954</b>
China	201,527	211,642	210,021	206,210	203,610
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>890,186</b>	<b>901,138</b>	<b>884,012</b>	<b>840,031</b>	<b>813,564</b>

1/ Revised. 2/ Estimate. 3/ Forecast.

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## WORLD COCOA PRODUCTION

World cocoa bean production for the 1992/93 season (October/September) is forecast at 2.35 million tons, up 4 percent from last year's revised outturn of 2.26 million, but 7 percent less than the 2.53 million-ton-record set in 1990/91.

In Africa, 1992/93 cocoa production is forecast at 1.32 million tons, up 83,000 or 7 percent from 1991/92. The 1992/93 crop in the Cote d'Ivoire, the world's largest producer, is forecast at 780,000 tons, up 4 percent from the revised 1991/92 estimate, but 8 percent below the record outturn of 848,900 tons in 1988/89. The projected increase in production and yield reflects favorable rainfall during the early growing period and a large number of trees in the high-yielding 10 to 20-year age bracket. However, drought during the latter part of the growing period, coupled with poor farm maintenance, is expected to not only limit the crop's potential but reduce bean size in the main crop.

Area expansion in Cote d'Ivoire remains minimal because of low market prices and the Government's decision to restrain further growth in cocoa crop area as long as export prices remain low. This policy is still in force. However, the Government continues to supply farmers with free, high-yielding hybrid seeds so they can replant and increase tree numbers on existing plantations.

In Ghana, the forecast for 1992/93 cocoa production is 270,000 tons, up 12 percent from last season, but 10 percent less than the relatively large crop of 1988/89. Field reports indicate that trees were heavy with cherelles entering the main crop season. However, rainfall virtually stopped in July and did not pick up again until early-September. This caused pod development to slow, but did limit outbreaks of capsids and black pod disease. If the late-season rains end earlier than normal, production may be less than forecast.

Cocoa production in Nigeria for 1992/93 is forecast at 135,000 tons, 23 percent above the previous season's outturn. Favorable weather during the growing season is expected to result in more normal production levels for both the main and mid-crops. However, lower input utilization, due to higher costs for agricultural chemicals and labor, will prevent production from approaching the 160,000-ton level achieved during both the 1988/89 and 1990/91 seasons.

Nigerian farmers enjoyed relatively high cocoa prices in 1991/92 as the competition between exporters and processors bid-up prices. This trend will likely continue in 1992/93 as more processors come on line, but the trend may be moderated somewhat by the fact that many processors lack the capital to purchase raw materials.

South American cocoa production during the 1992/93 season is forecast at 466,400 tons, down slightly from last year. Output in Brazil, the world's second largest cocoa producer, is projected at 290,000 tons, down 2 percent from last year. The Bahia main crop is forecast at 120,000 tons and the temporao crop, including production from other areas, is forecast at 170,000 tons. Persistent, heavy rains in the Bahia cocoa producing areas during the months of January and February led to widespread outbreaks of pod rot during the winter months of June, July, and August. This caused damage to the Bahia

temporao crop. The damage was exacerbated by limited pruning and insufficient applications due to a shortage of farm laborers. This season, Brazil's cocoa producers have had to contend with monthly inflation rates of about 20 percent, record low cocoa prices, high costs for pesticides, fertilizers, and labor, and the absence of subsidized credit. Hence, there has been a substantial reduction in normal cultural practices which has had an adverse effect on the 1992/93 crop.

High world cocoa prices during the 1977/78 marketing year encouraged cocoa area expansion in Brazil. Cocoa area has increased steadily--from 400,000 hectares in the late 1970's to the current level of 655,000 hectares. Brazil's annual cocoa production potential has increased from 200,000 tons to 380,000 tons during this same period. Despite the increase in area, cocoa yields have been declining sharply due to poor cultural practices. Currently, the cocoa sector operates without production incentives or government price support policies.

Cocoa production in Asia is forecast at 416,000 tons, up 3 percent from last season. In Malaysia, the forecast of 200,000 tons is down 10,000 from last year and 40,000 less than the record set in 1989/90. The reduction in output primarily is due to prolonged dry weather and high labor costs. Because cocoa bean prices have been low, Malaysian farmers have tried to cut costs by reducing fertilizer and pesticide applications and tree maintenance. As long as world prices for cocoa remain depressed, many of the current problems will persist and hamper any short-term growth in this sector.

In Indonesia, the 200,000-ton cocoa production forecast for 1992/93 is 20,000 tons above the previous high set in 1991/92 and potentially a record crop. If realized, this production level will place Indonesia in a tie with Malaysia as the world's fourth largest cocoa producer. In recent years, Indonesia's cocoa sector has expanded rapidly due to substantial increases in area planted to high-yielding varieties, more trees entering production, and better management practices, particularly in the smallholders' sector. Cocoa production is expected to continue trending upward as more trees reach the optimal bearing age.

Cocoa production during the 1992/93 season in North and Central America, the Caribbean, and Oceania is expected to remain virtually unchanged from a year ago.

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TABLE 27  
WORLD COCOA BEAN PRODUCTION 1/

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93
Costa Rica	4.1	4.6	3.5	3.0	2.5
Guatemala	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Honduras	2.1	2.2	3.2	3.0	3.0
Mexico	41.0	38.5	38.9	41.5	42.0
Nicaragua	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Panama	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>NORTH &amp; CENTRAL AMERICA</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>51.2</b>
Cuba	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Dominican Republic	44.3	57.0	42.3	46.0	46.0
Grenada	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Haiti	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Jamaica & Dep	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.5
Other 2/	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>CARIBBEAN</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>67.9</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>55.8</b>
Bolivia	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Brazil	334.0	356.0	375.0	295.0	290.0
Colombia	56.3	58.0	60.0	60.5	61.0
Ecuador	82.0	102.0	104.0	83.0	85.0
Peru	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Surinam	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Venezuela	11.5	14.4	16.5	17.5	17.8
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>496.4</b>	<b>543.0</b>	<b>568.1</b>	<b>468.6</b>	<b>466.4</b>
Angola	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cameroon	124.0	122.0	100.0	95.0	95.0
Comoro Islands	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Congo	1.6	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0
Cote d' Ivoire 3/	848.9	710.0	804.2	750.0	780.0
Equatorial Guinea	6.6	7.5	5.5	6.0	6.0
Gabon	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5
Ghana	301.0	295.0	293.0	242.0	270.0
Liberia	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Madagascar	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5
Nigeria 4/	160.0	155.0	160.0	110.0	135.0
Sao Tome and Principe	4.3	2.8	2.6	3.0	3.0
Sierra Leone	7.6	5.5	11.8	10.0	10.0
Tanzania	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.0	2.0
Togo 3/	10.0	7.7	7.3	7.0	7.0
Uganda	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
Zaire	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>1,478.8</b>	<b>1,320.1</b>	<b>1,397.5</b>	<b>1,235.9</b>	<b>1,318.9</b>
India	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.0	6.0
Indonesia	98.0	135.0	165.0	180.0	200.0
Malaysia	225.0	240.0	235.0	210.0	200.0
Philippines	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sri Lanka	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>338.3</b>	<b>391.5</b>	<b>416.5</b>	<b>405.0</b>	<b>416.0</b>
Fiji	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Papua New Guinea	48.0	41.0	34.0	35.0	35.0
Solomon Islands	3.2	3.8	4.7	5.0	5.0
Vanuatu/New Hebrides	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.0
Western Samoa	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
<b>OCEANIA</b>	<b>53.4</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>42.8</b>
<b>WORLD</b>	<b>2,472.2</b>	<b>2,419.1</b>	<b>2,525.5</b>	<b>2,259.3</b>	<b>2,351.1</b>

1/ Estimates refer to an October-September crop year. 2/ Includes Belize, Dominica, St. Lucia, Guadeloupe, and Martinique. 3/ Includes some cocoa marketed from Ghana. 4/ Includes cocoa marketed through Benin.

## WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION

Global rapeseed production for 1992/93 is projected at 25.9 million tons, down 0.3 million from September and 9 percent below last year's record of 28.5 million. This season's decline is a result of poor yields in two major producing regions, Canada and the European Community (EC). These two areas, which together account for over 30 percent of world output, suffered abnormally cool conditions throughout most of the growing season. China, the world's largest producer, is estimated to produce 7.1 million tons in 1992/93, down slightly from last year's record of 7.4 million.

The harvest of the EC rapeseed crop is nearly complete with the only major producer, France, still combining. As a group, the EC is estimated to harvest 6.2 million tons of rapeseed, 16 percent below last year's record. The French are expected to harvest 1.9 million tons, down 16 percent from 1991/92's record output of 3.1 million. Growing conditions were less than optimal in major portions of France's rapeseed producing regions resulting in reduced yields. Germany and Denmark were adversely affected by extremely cold weather this summer, severely cutting yields. Denmark experienced frigid conditions that reduced the crop to 0.4 million tons, down 0.3 million or 45 percent from 1991/92 and the smallest harvest since 1983/84. The majority of Germany's rapeseed is grown in the northeast, where cold temperatures and wet conditions reduced output significantly. Germany's total rapeseed production is projected down 14 percent from last year, to 2.6 million tons.

Canadian rapeseed (canola) for 1992/93 is projected at 3.5 million tons, down 0.7 million or 17 percent from last year. Major rapeseed growing regions in Alberta and Saskatchewan suffered cold, wet conditions throughout the summer. Late frosts in the spring were followed by continual cool temperatures that retarded growth by an estimated 14 days or more. Frosts early in September prompted producers to swath ahead of schedule in an attempt to save the crop from further freeze damage. Additional yield reductions were avoided by a sunny respite during the last week of September, allowing fields to dry and farmers to continue harvest operations.

China, the world leader in rapeseed production, is estimated to produce 7.1 million tons in 1992/93, down 0.3 million or 5 percent from the all-time high achieved in 1991/92. Last year's record production was the result of excellent yields and a record 6.1 million hectares harvested. This season, harvested area is projected to be down slightly, by 50,000 hectares, and yield potential is expected to be close to the 5-year average.

India ranks as the world's second largest rapeseed producer and is expected to harvest a record 6.2 million tons during 1992/93, an increase of 0.2 million or 3 percent over last year. The importance of rapeseed in India as a source of vegetable oil is reflected in the steady upward trend in both area and yield. Sponsored by government research, new rapeseed varieties, while not of the double-low erucic acid type, are pushing up average yields. A record 6.4 million hectares is projected to be harvested in 1992/93, bolstered by favorable growing conditions. Yield for 1992/93 is estimated to reach a record 0.97 tons per hectare.

# World Rapeseed Harvested Area (1,000 hectares)

	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
<i>World Total</i>	11,621	11,452	12,125	12,361	12,767	13,651	14,718	14,751	16,816	17,913	17,113	18,212	20,390	20,277
Australia	42	24	16	12	18	30	74	69	58	43	50	73	140	99
Austria	2	4	4	5	5	6	6	10	23	32	35	39	45	60
Baltic States	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	12	17	15	14	14	15
Bangladesh	195	201	193	186	364	385	369	343	318	334	338	345	350	350
Canada	3,406	2,080	1,402	1,777	2,334	3,071	2,783	2,641	2,671	3,672	2,904	2,529	3,141	3,195
Chile	50	24	10	3	4	19	55	47	60	61	32	29	32	28
China	2,761	2,844	3,801	4,122	3,669	3,413	4,494	4,916	5,267	4,936	4,993	5,504	6,100	6,050
Czechoslovakia	55	91	95	97	118	113	117	121	128	130	133	137	165	149
EC-12	620	873	1,045	1,150	1,241	1,312	1,416	1,418	2,006	1,987	1,806	2,143	2,418	2,322
Denmark	65	103	132	152	162	191	217	227	250	199	231	270	280	180
Belgium-Lux	2	2	1	5	4	5	2	3	5	4	5	7	10	12
France	223	400	469	476	463	430	461	388	740	869	633	693	716	678
Germany	240	263	279	310	356	388	411	456	573	532	576	719	950	1,001
Ireland	0	1	2	3	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	5	5	5
Italy	1	1	1	0	1	2	6	23	28	23	16	17	14	12
Netherlands	7	8	11	11	13	13	10	6	10	7	6	8	7	7
Spain	8	8	25	19	16	10	9	9	8	9	12	24	11	7
United Kingdom	74	92	125	174	222	269	296	299	388	340	323	400	425	420
Ethiopia	52	53	53	51	54	40	45	45	40	45	45	43	44	44
Finland	34	55	56	64	61	58	58	75	81	86	74	65	61	66
FSU-12	11	20	59	100	144	109	119	140	395	607	497	437	486	480
Hungary	33	51	56	58	52	57	56	58	54	39	52	50	50	40
India	3,471	4,113	4,399	3,827	3,874	3,987	3,979	3,719	4,619	4,832	4,967	5,722	6,300	6,400
Norway	5	6	7	8	9	11	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pakistan	409	417	386	385	313	347	351	310	269	334	307	304	310	320
Poland	180	320	277	259	247	396	467	515	499	471	570	500	468	418
Romania	8	14	13	14	24	50	59	58	62	60	20	13	11	10
Sweden	155	172	165	166	161	164	168	171	164	146	175	163	145	126
Switzerland	12	13	13	13	14	14	16	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	18	33	31	58	59
Yugoslavia	42	32	31	44	46	56	63	56	36	29	32	35	18	12
Others 1/	78	40	44	20	15	13	12	12	13	10	11	12	10	10

1/ Others include countries that produced 5,000 tons or less as of 1992/93.

# World Rapeseed Yields

## (Metric tons per hectare)

	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
<i>World Average</i>	0.87	0.97	1.02	1.20	1.13	1.25	1.27	1.33	1.39	1.27	1.28	1.38	1.40	1.28
Australia	0.98	0.71	0.94	0.58	0.94	1.07	1.18	1.20	1.10	1.28	1.56	1.36	1.15	1.43
Austria	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.83	3.00	2.70	2.83	2.72	2.74	2.49	2.84	2.17
Baltic States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.00	0.75	0.71	0.87	1.14	1.14	0.67
Bangladesh	0.61	0.61	0.64	0.65	0.70	0.74	0.71	0.67	0.70	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.66
Canada	1.00	1.19	1.32	1.25	1.12	1.11	1.26	1.43	1.44	1.17	1.07	1.29	1.35	1.09
Chile	1.46	1.13	1.20	1.00	1.00	1.58	1.64	1.66	2.05	1.85	1.25	2.00	1.78	1.79
China	0.87	0.84	1.07	1.37	1.17	1.23	1.25	1.20	1.25	1.02	1.09	1.26	1.22	1.17
Czechoslovakia	1.46	2.35	2.11	1.84	2.66	2.66	2.44	2.53	2.63	2.92	2.91	2.77	2.70	2.52
EC-12	2.28	2.70	2.21	2.58	2.18	2.85	2.85	2.87	3.17	2.82	2.96	2.87	3.04	2.67
Belgium-Lux	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.50	2.20	3.00	2.67	3.00	3.25	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.67
Denmark	2.31	2.18	2.20	2.20	1.91	2.48	2.51	2.72	2.22	2.53	2.84	2.94	2.59	2.22
France	2.29	2.76	2.11	2.41	1.96	3.03	2.91	2.76	3.57	2.65	2.76	2.80	3.12	2.75
Germany	2.18	2.61	2.32	2.72	2.41	2.49	2.88	2.94	2.91	3.08	3.27	2.90	3.13	2.56
Ireland	0.00	1.00	1.00	1.67	2.25	2.25	1.50	2.29	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.00	2.00	2.00
Italy	2.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	1.00	2.50	2.17	1.91	2.43	2.22	2.50	2.59	2.57	2.50
Netherlands	2.57	3.63	3.36	3.00	2.92	2.92	3.10	3.33	3.10	3.43	3.83	3.25	3.00	3.29
Spain	1.25	1.38	0.56	0.68	0.69	1.10	1.11	1.11	1.25	1.22	1.50	1.25	1.55	1.57
United Kingdom	2.68	3.26	2.60	3.33	2.55	3.44	3.02	3.14	3.49	3.06	2.95	3.00	3.06	3.00
Ethiopia	0.40	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.44	0.38	0.49	0.49	0.38	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43
FSU-12	0.73	0.70	0.49	0.47	0.48	0.51	0.61	0.76	0.73	0.67	0.83	1.12	1.10	0.81
Finland	1.50	1.60	1.23	1.50	1.66	1.43	1.62	1.85	1.11	1.48	1.62	1.91	1.72	1.80
Hungary	1.24	1.92	1.36	1.47	1.79	1.61	1.52	2.07	1.94	2.08	1.81	1.82	1.82	1.65
India	0.41	0.49	0.54	0.58	0.67	0.77	0.67	0.70	0.75	0.91	0.83	0.90	0.95	0.97
Norway	1.80	1.67	1.29	1.63	2.11	1.73	1.57	1.83	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.29
Pakistan	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.64	0.69	0.67	0.71	0.70	0.76	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.77	0.75
Poland	1.29	1.79	1.79	1.68	2.24	2.30	2.30	2.52	2.39	2.55	2.78	2.41	2.23	1.88
Romania	1.38	1.36	1.08	0.93	0.88	1.14	0.59	0.95	0.81	0.75	0.90	0.85	0.91	0.80
Sweden	1.70	1.66	1.71	1.93	1.98	1.99	1.91	1.88	1.52	1.71	2.11	2.25	1.74	1.43
Switzerland	2.58	2.62	2.62	2.85	2.29	3.07	2.44	2.88	2.94	2.94	3.18	2.53	2.94	2.82
United States	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.29	1.39	1.58	1.74	1.43	1.42
Yugoslavia	2.21	2.13	2.10	1.80	2.24	2.21	2.00	2.34	2.44	2.35	2.00	1.94	2.00	1.67
Others1/	1.32	1.43	1.18	1.65	1.47	1.62	1.42	1.42	1.23	1.50	1.36	1.33	1.30	1.20

1/ Others include countries that produced 5,000 tons or less as of 1992/93.

TABLE 30

# World Rapeseed Production (1,000 metric tons)

	79/80	80/81	81/82	82/83	83/84	84/85	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
<i>World Total</i>	10,080	11,137	12,350	14,799	14,386	17,079	18,702	19,552	23,457	22,725	21,874	25,129	28,524	25,891
Australia	41	17	15	7	17	32	87	83	64	55	78	99	161	142
Austria	3	8	10	12	12	17	18	27	65	87	96	97	128	130
Baltic States	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	9	12	13	16	16	10
Bangladesh	118	122	123	120	254	285	261	229	222	207	217	228	230	230
Canada	3,411	2,484	1,849	2,225	2,609	3,412	3,498	3,787	3,847	4,311	3,096	3,266	4,224	3,485
Chile	73	27	12	3	4	30	90	78	123	113	40	58	57	50
China	2,402	2,384	4,065	5,656	4,287	4,205	5,607	5,881	6,605	5,044	5,435	6,958	7,436	7,100
Czechoslovakia	80	214	200	178	314	300	285	306	337	380	387	380	445	375
EC-12	1,412	2,360	2,309	2,966	2,708	3,744	4,029	4,066	6,352	5,594	5,342	6,149	7,343	6,189
Belgium-Lux	2	2	1	10	10	11	6	8	15	13	15	21	30	32
Denmark	150	225	290	335	309	474	544	618	556	504	655	793	726	400
France	510	1,103	990	1,148	906	1,304	1,340	1,071	2,645	2,302	1,748	1,937	2,230	1,864
Germany	522	687	648	843	859	967	1,184	1,339	1,665	1,640	1,881	2,088	2,973	2,559
Ireland	0	1	2	5	9	9	6	16	9	9	9	10	10	10
Italy	2	2	2	0	1	5	13	44	68	51	40	44	36	30
Netherlands	18	29	37	33	38	38	31	20	31	24	23	26	21	23
Spain	10	11	14	13	11	11	10	10	10	11	18	30	17	11
United Kingdom	198	300	325	580	565	925	895	940	1,353	1,040	953	1,200	1,300	1,260
Ethiopia	21	22	22	21	24	15	22	22	15	20	20	19	19	19
Finland	51	88	69	96	101	83	94	139	90	127	120	124	105	119
FSU-12	8	14	29	47	69	55	72	106	287	408	410	490	534	390
Hungary	41	98	76	85	93	92	85	120	105	81	94	91	91	66
India	1,428	2,002	2,382	2,207	2,608	3,073	2,681	2,605	3,455	4,377	4,125	5,152	6,000	6,200
Norway	9	10	9	13	19	19	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	9
Pakistan	247	252	238	246	217	234	250	217	204	249	233	228	239	240
Poland	233	572	495	434	554	911	1,073	1,298	1,192	1,199	1,586	1,206	1,043	785
Romania	11	19	14	13	21	57	35	55	50	45	18	11	10	8
Sweden	264	285	282	320	318	327	320	321	250	249	370	367	252	180
Switzerland	31	34	34	37	32	43	39	49	50	50	54	43	50	48
United States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	25	52	54	83	84
Yugoslavia	93	68	65	79	103	124	126	131	88	68	64	68	36	20
Others 1/	103	57	52	33	22	21	17	17	16	15	15	16	13	12

1/ Others include countries that produced 5,000 tons or less as of 1992/93.

## GERMAN POULTRY SITUATION

Poultry meat and egg production in Germany for 1992 are forecast at 611,000 tons and 15.8 billion eggs, respectively. Compared to 1991, this represents a 6-percent increase for poultry meat, but a 1-percent decline in egg production. A similar pattern--meat production up and egg production down--is forecast for 1993. The German poultry sector is being integrated successfully after just 2 years of national reunification efforts, according to the U.S. agricultural minister-counselor in Bonn. The purpose of this article is to explore how the differences between the former East and West German poultry sectors are being overcome to forge one integrated poultry industry.

In the 5 years prior to reunification, the East German poultry meat sector was moving forward, but in an unsteady pattern. During the same period, the egg production sector was showing steady increases as per capita consumption increased. In contrast, West Germany's poultry meat production was moving steadily upward based on strong increases in turkey meat production and consistent gains in the broiler sector. At the same time, declining per capita consumption of eggs and negative population growth were steadily reducing egg production.

Much of the contrast in production patterns between the former East and West Germanies was caused by the differing structures of their respective poultry sectors. In the planned East German economy, growth of poultry meat output was limited by an official policy that emphasized pork and dairy product production. Most poultry meat was produced in the 24 broiler plants that were controlled by VEB Kombinat Industrial Animal Production which is part of the State Farm System. Most of the VEB plants were vertically integrated operations that included breeding, hatching, feeding, and slaughter facilities.

Problems in East Germany's State-run broiler production industry centered on the feed and slaughter sectors. In the feed sector, set input and output prices and fixed-ration formulas gave feed manufacturers and broiler producers little incentive to improve. Thus, even though East German broiler rations had a higher grain content than western rations, East Germany's broilers took longer to reach an acceptable market weight. A shortage of slaughter plants in East Germany was another major constraint limiting the expansion of broiler production and, under the State Planning System, construction of new slaughter plants was limited. Additionally, obsolete equipment in the slaughter plants meant that much of the meat produced did not meet modern, sanitary requirements.

Prior to reunification, an estimated 70 percent of egg production in East Germany occurred within the State Farm System. The major breeds of commercial layers were leghorns and leghorn crosses, largely derived from Hungarian breeding stock. Cage sizes were generally smaller and stocking rates more dense than allowed by EC regulations.

Private producers of both poultry meat and eggs in East Germany were mainly small-scale farmers. State-set prices allowed them to make a small profit despite their size. However, extreme price fluctuations during the process of reunification reportedly put most of these small producers out of business.

In West Germany, the broiler industry has shown a decade of steady production increases. The privately-owned broiler industry is part of a well-organized, integrated voluntary organization that includes breeders, hatcheries, growers, and slaughter plants. The organization's purpose is to closely monitor production in order to maintain profitability for all sectors of the industry. The cornerstones of this voluntary organization are the 13 modern slaughter plants, owned by 5 separate companies that account for approximately 90 percent of West Germany's total broiler meat production.

In the late 1980's, marketing of fresh rather than frozen broilers became more important in West Germany. A developing trend was also the production and marketing of heavier birds for sale in the cut-up market.

In contrast to East Germany, the West German turkey sector was expanding rapidly in the 5 years prior to reunification due to efficient production and marketing techniques. German turkey production mainly consists of heavy breeds designated for the parts and further processing markets. One breeding line, called "Big-6", reaches a market weight of 16.5 kilograms in 20 weeks or less. Traditional breeds take approximately 2 weeks longer. This production and processing efficiency has made turkey meat highly competitive with other meats, including broilers. Turkeys are raised under contract, and like broilers, production is carefully scheduled to maximize profits.

In 1991, total poultry meat production for unified Germany declined 4 percent, to 574,000 tons. With respect to the former West Germany, this represents a break in the uninterrupted upward trend experienced for many years. Despite the national production decline, poultry meat consumption continued to climb in the West due to lower consumption in the East and increased imports from other EC countries.

According to preliminary 1992 information, many of the large, State-controlled production facilities in the former East Germany have been closed or taken over by Western German poultry producers and/or processors. Even those that have not been taken over directly, have become closely connected with and, in some cases, financially supported by West German producers. Reportedly, both the production and marketing policies for the former East and West Germanies will soon be fully reconciled, yielding a unified poultry industry for the entire country.

POULTRY MEAT AND EGG PRODUCTION IN GERMANY

<u>Region/Year</u>	<u>Broilers</u>	<u>Turkeys</u>	<u>Total Poultry Meat</u>	<u>Eggs</u>
	-----Thousand metric tons-----			Million Eggs
<u>Former East Germany</u>				
1985	93	<u>1/</u>	162	5,596
1986	93	<u>1/</u>	156	5,634
1987	94	<u>1/</u>	157	5,680
1988	98	<u>1/</u>	165	5,680
1989	121	<u>1/</u>	178	5,905
 <u>Former West Germany</u>				
1985	215	60	357	13,150
1986	221	72	376	12,765
1987	228	79	389	12,315
1988	229	96	411	12,280
1989	234	118	425	11,889
 <u>Germany</u>				
1990	334	145	599	16,800
1991	316	149	574	15,525
1992 <u>2/</u>	335	165	611	15,750
1993 <u>3/</u>	350	178	640	15,600

1/ Turkey production was insignificant in the former East Germany.

2/ Estimate.

3/ Forecast.

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## HONEY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Honey production in 1992 for 9 selected producing countries is forecast at 504,300 tons, down 13,120 tons or 3 percent from 1991. The surveyed countries account for approximately 40 percent of production and 60 to 70 percent of world trade in honey.

Canadian honey production for 1992 is forecast at 29,500 tons, down 9 percent from a year ago. The arrival of spring weather in 1992 was delayed in many regions of Canada resulting in later-than-normal maturity for many crops. In the 3 Prairie Provinces, which account for about 70 percent of Canada's honey production, weather and crop conditions at the beginning of the 1992 season were poor. The spring season arrived late and cold weather prevailed. However, this was followed by excellent crop conditions and plentiful rainfall in the southern part of the Prairie Provinces and a hot, dry season in the northern part where the majority of the honey is produced. Initially, honey flow was heavy. However, rainfall became highly variable throughout the summer months and many areas reported crop stress which adversely affected honey production.

Canadian honeybee colony numbers declined in the late 1980's due to a combination of low honey prices and a health ban on imports of live bees from the United States. In recent years, renewed interest in bee breeding and improved profitability because of higher market prices have stabilized the number of colonies above the one-half million mark. However, industry experts speculate that the 1992 colony count will fall slightly below 500,000 with the departure from the industry of both large and small beekeepers mainly because of the generally poor economic climate.

Mexico's honey outturn for 1992 is forecast at 54,000 tons, 8 percent less than the previous year. The principal reason for the projected decline is excessive rainfall in the main producing areas. In addition to the Africanized bee impact, the domestic honey industry is facing another critical problem. In mid-1992, the Secretariat of Agriculture and Water Resources (SARH) identified, for the first time, commercial colonies infested with the mite Varrora Jacobsini. The SARH imposed a quarantine in affected areas and advised producers to use chemicals or to destroy infested hives to prevent the spread of this mite. Currently, SARH is working with bee researchers and beekeepers to establish nationwide programs for the prevention and control of bee diseases and to build specialized laboratories for genetic research and breeding of bee hybrids.

Beekeeping specialists state that Africanized swarms will find suitable environmental conditions in more than 70 percent of Mexico. Africanized swarms can advance up to 350 miles per year given favorable weather. To date, the progressive Africanization of commercial colonies in Mexico has not affected honey production as much as was earlier predicted. Beekeepers are attempting to improve productivity and control the Africanized bees by adopting modern handling techniques. Honey production has been affected by Africanization in the southern States of Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Guerrero because protective equipment must be used when working with Africanized bees and the cost is prohibitive for small producers. Fortunately, in the Yucatan, the leading honey producing State in Mexico, producers do not need to use protective equipment because the high temperatures effectively dampen the aggressiveness of the African bees.

The Mexican beekeeping industry is currently undergoing a transformation from a sector mainly comprised of small-scale beekeepers to one dominated by co-ops and large-scale operators. These large concerns are able to implement the costly hybridization techniques and special handling practices that limit the damaging effects Africanized bees might cause. Additionally, only large producers have access to credit at international rates with long repayment periods. Small producers have limited access to credit and financial assistance and generally only enough to enable them and part-time producers to maintain production at subsistence levels.

Argentina's 1992 (October 1991 through March 1992) honey output is forecast at 45,000 tons, 9,000 or 17 percent below last year's revised estimate. Strong winds, storms, and rain in northeastern Buenos Aires Province and south of Santa Fe Province from October through mid-December, followed by drought in January and early February, significantly reduced production prospects in these Provinces. Between 50 and 60 percent of total honey output is produced in Buenos Aires Province. Other principal producing Provinces include Santa Fe, with approximately 20 percent of the total, followed by Cordoba and Entre Rios Provinces, each contributing about 5 percent to the total.

Brazil's honey production in 1992 is expected to increase by 14 percent, to 32,000 tons. This forecast assumes a continuation of favorable weather throughout the season and sufficient improvement in the economy to generate an increase in producer prices and stimulate investment in the honey sector. Several producer associations have expressed concern about the decline in area planted to eucalyptus trees--one of Brazil's major sources of nectar. In the southern States, other potential sources have been identified including citrus and apple trees and various wild flowers, flora, and shrubs.

German honey production for 1992 is forecast at 33,000 tons, up 8,000 or 32 percent from 1991. If realized, this would constitute a record harvest resulting from excellent weather and crop conditions.

China is expected to produce 187,000 tons of honey in 1992, 3,000 less than last year's revised estimate. China is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of honey. The bulk of China's honey is produced by itinerant apiarists in eastern and central China. These producers move from region to region depending upon the season and local flowering conditions, generally following the spring from south to north. Producers sell to local cooperatives that act as middlemen by reselling the honey to retailers, food and beverage processors, producers of Chinese medicines, or, in the case of honey destined for the export market, to the Native Products Import/Export Corporation. Zhejiang Province, the country's top honey producer, usually accounts for 30 to 40 percent of national production. Other major provincial producers include Jiangsu and Anhui in eastern China, and Sichuan, Hubei, and Henan in central China. By the end of the Government's eighth 5-year Plan (1991-1995), bee colony numbers are projected to increase to 8.0 million and honey production to 250,000 tons. However, the Plan does not provide any Government financial support to assist the industry in meeting these goals.

Weather and the availability of flowers are the key factors affecting China's honey yields. Cool, wet weather can result in poor flowering and retard bee activity. Other important determinants of honey yields are bee variety and colony management. An estimated 35 to 40 percent of China's bee colonies consist of western bees (mainly Italian) kept in modern, stacked boxes.

Western bees, because of their bigger bodies and larger colony size, are more productive than native varieties. Itinerant bee keepers can reap 6 to 8 honey harvests per year, achieving yields as high as 100 kilograms per hive.

Australian honey output for 1992 (July 1991 to June 1992) is forecast at 25,000 tons, virtually unchanged from last year's revised estimate. Prospects for 1992 were dampened by the lack of early-season rainfall in most producing areas and unseasonably cold weather in the remaining producing areas. The poor flowering outlook for eucalyptus, which is an important pollen source, is not expected to improve significantly by the occurrence of spring rains. However, ground flora such as Echium or Patterson's curse (Echium Plantagineum), from which more than 40 percent of Australia's honey is derived, will benefit from favorable spring weather. Attempts have been made to biologically control Echium, which is considered to be a noxious weed. If successful, one of the most valuable ground floras would be lost and some southern and central western producers would have to relocate to other parts of Australia. Cape weed has proven to be a viable alternative to Echium and may assume greater importance to the industry as the availability of Echium decreases.

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TABLE 31  
HONEY PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/  
(Metric tons)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>					
Canada	37,105	27,815	32,115	32,321	29,500
Mexico	46,140	48,530	51,000	58,770	54,000
United States	97,114	80,266	89,717	99,840	95,000 2/
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,359</b>	<b>156,611</b>	<b>172,832</b>	<b>190,931</b>	<b>178,500</b>
<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>					
Argentina	46,000	40,000	47,000	54,000	45,000
Brazil	36,000	34,000	32,300	28,000	32,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>74,000</b>	<b>79,300</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>77,000</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>					
Germany 3/	18,000	29,000	23,000	25,000	33,000
<b>ASIA</b>					
China	156,000	189,000	193,000	190,000	187,000
Japan	4,870	5,343	4,854	4,202	3,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,870</b>	<b>194,343</b>	<b>197,854</b>	<b>194,202</b>	<b>190,800</b>
<b>OCEANIA</b>					
Australia	27,622	26,198	27,561	25,287	25,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>468,851</b>	<b>480,152</b>	<b>500,547</b>	<b>517,420</b>	<b>504,300</b>

1/ Calendar year for all countries except Australia which begins in July of the indicated year. 2/First estimate based on objective survey is expected to be released in February 1993. 3/ The 1991 and 1992 estimates represent a total for unified Germany; the estimates for 1990 and earlier years reflect production from West Germany only. Official sources estimate 1990 East German honey at 9,000 tons.

October 1992

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TRIP REPORT ON THE COTTON AND TEXTILE SITUATION  
IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

Personnel from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and private industry traveled to the former Soviet Union (FSU) from August 31 through September 14, 1992. The team visited textile mills in Russia and cotton producing areas and textile facilities in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In Russia, the purpose of the trip was to assess the textile industry's short-term outlook for securing raw cotton supplies from the Central Asian region of the FSU (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan); the team's objective in Central Asia was to evaluate the current raw cotton supply and demand situation and determine the future outlook for both the cotton and textile industries in this region.

The 1992/93 cotton crop for the FSU is currently forecast at 10.3 million bales, down 0.2 million from last month and 0.9 million from 1991/92. Total harvested area is estimated at 2.9 million hectares, up slightly from the September estimate, but down 4 percent from last season. Cool, wet weather early in the planting season reduced area, while yields are estimated lower because maturity is behind last year's. Civil unrest in Tajikistan has interfered with cotton production and harvesting, reducing the output in that State.

When viewed from an individual country level perspective, Uzbekistan accounts for approximately 60 percent of total output, while Turkmenistan produces around 17 percent of the FSU's cotton output. Cotton areas in both countries are totally irrigated. Irrigation water is supplied by the Syrdar'ya and Amudar'ya rivers. Canal systems are used to transport water from the rivers to the cotton fields. The southern and largest cotton area in Turkmenistan receives its water from the Kara Kum Canal which is fed by the Amudar'ya river.

In Uzbekistan, cotton production for 1992/93 is estimated at 6.1 million bales, down 0.7 million or 10 percent below last season. Harvested area is estimated at 1.6 million hectares, down 5 percent from 1991/92. In Turkmenistan, 1992/93 production is estimated at 1.8 million bales, down 0.2 million from last year. The area estimate for Turkmenistan is 0.6 million hectares, down less than 1 percent from 1991/92. Cold, wet weather in both countries reduced planted area as well as lowered anticipated yields. Based on discussions with Ministry of Agriculture officials, it appears that cotton areas have stabilized. Cotton area could decrease, however, should market conditions and incentives change.

Overall, the 1992/93 crops in both Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan appeared to be late by as much as 25 days. What effect this development will have on yields is unclear at this time. Much will depend upon weather conditions during the next month as the crops in both areas mature. Harvesting usually begins in the major cotton areas in early to mid-September. However, with the harvest in both countries delayed this year, the Uzbekistan crop is particularly vulnerable since the first frost usually occurs between October 25 and November 5. On the other hand, the first frost in Turkmenistan usually occurs about the end of November.

Based on extensive discussions with officials regarding agronomic practices, the officials reported that farmers in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan are correctly applying chemical inputs. Both regions use approximately the same level of insecticides and pesticides as the United States. However, soil salinity is a problem, but the procedure of flooding the land prior to planting has helped ameliorate this situation.

The Aral Sea and its diminishing water level is a problem which has no easy solution as cotton production in both countries depends upon irrigation water from the two rivers that feed the Aral Sea: the Syrdar'ya and the Amudar'ya rivers. As long as prices favor cotton production, drastic cuts in cotton acreage appear unlikely. Unless drip irrigation facilities are brought on line (which appears unlikely in the near-term because of cost), the current level of water usage should continue. However, diversion of cotton land to food crops could occur due to continued pressures from a rapidly growing population. Should this happen, every attempt will be made to maintain or increase cotton yields to help offset cotton acreage decreases.

The scheduled visit to Tajikistan's cotton growing areas was canceled because of civil unrest. This situation could affect the output of the 1992/93 crop. Currently, the 1992/93 crop estimate is 1.1 million bales, 6 percent below last year. Total harvested area is forecast at 300,000 hectares, near last season's level.

On the demand side, economic restructuring in the FSU is adversely affecting mill consumption. Domestic use during the 1992/93 marketing season is currently forecast at 7.0 million bales, 7 percent below the September estimate. The decrease in the consumption estimate for the FSU is largely due to expectations of reduced usage in Russia, the largest consuming country in the FSU. In short, the inability of Russia's textile industry to secure adequate supplies of raw cotton from Central Asia threatened the jobs of approximately 400,000 workers and caused temporary shutdowns during the months of July and August. Moreover, the number of work shifts was reduced from 3 to 2. During our visit, the largest mill in the Moscow region reportedly only had a 5 to 6-day supply of cotton on hand.

Russia also was unable to secure adequate supplies of raw cotton from Central Asia during the 1991/92 marketing season. In the cotton producing countries, this situation resulted in an unusually large amount of the 1991/92 crop apparently being stored at gins and port warehouse facilities.

Russia's inability to secure adequate supplies of raw cotton is further complicated by political and economic relationships with other countries of the FSU. Moreover, Russian textile firms are unable to turn to the international marketplace to purchase cotton because of hard currency shortages. But even if these firms acquired adequate supplies of raw cotton, consumers would be hard put to purchase textile goods since wages have not kept pace with the recent rise in prices for consumer goods. In the long run, once the major Central Asian cotton producers develop viable textile industries, most of their raw cotton production probably will be consumed internally within Central Asia. At that point, Russia and other consuming countries within the FSU that still rely on Central Asian cotton producers may have to look elsewhere to meet a growing portion of their raw cotton requirements.

Last season, Central Asian cotton producers sold more of their cotton on the world market in an effort to earn badly needed foreign exchange. Since their financial situations have not improved, it appears likely that this trend will continue. Consequently, 1992/93 marketing year cotton exports from Central Asia are forecast at 4.0 million bales. Although the bulk of their exports last season appeared to be destined for Europe, some did go to Asia and Mexico.

Although driven by the need to earn foreign exchange, the major cotton producers in Central Asia continue to export cotton to Russia and the other consuming countries of the FSU despite current economic and political differences. This is a logical avenue for the Central Asian cotton producers to pursue because, infrastructurally, the countries which comprise the FSU are linked together by an extensive railroad system. However, the Central Asian cotton producers own the cotton, while Russia owns the entire railway system.

In the long run, however, how much cotton is exported to Russia and other countries of the FSU will depend upon economic and political considerations, price, items to be bartered, and debt reapportionment among the countries.

Although the building of a viable textile industry will take time in Central Asia, there is no question that the countries in this region have chosen this path like so many other developing countries before them. In any event, this will take time. Once the industry is in place, raw cotton exports to Russia and the other countries which comprise the FSU will decline.

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TABLE 32

**COTTON AREA, YIELD, AND PRODUCTION  
IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION**

	Area (1000 ha.)	1991/92 Yield (Kg/ha.)	Production (1000 bales)
AZERBAIJAN	245	725	816
KAZAKHSTAN	117	778	418
KYRGHYZSTAN	26	729	87
TAJKISTAN	298	856	1,172
TURKMENISTAN	604	710	1,970
UZBEKISTAN	1,720	859	6,788
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>814</b>	<b>11,250</b>
	Area (1000 ha.)	1992/93 Yield (Kg/ha.)	Production (1000 bales)
AZERBAIJAN	225	726	750
KAZAKHSTAN	110	910	460
KYRGHYZSTAN	25	784	90
TAJKISTAN	300	798	1,100
TURKMENISTAN	600	653	1,800
UZBEKISTAN	1,640	810	6,100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>10,300</b>
<b>Percent Change From 1991/92</b>			
AZERBAIJAN	-8	0	-8
KAZAKHSTAN	-6	17	10
KYRGHYZSTAN	-4	8	3
TAJKISTAN	1	-7	-6
TURKMENISTAN	-1	-8	-9
UZBEKISTAN	-5	-6	-10
<b>AVERAGE</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-8</b>

*October 1992*

*Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA*

# FORMER SOVIET UNION Cotton Growing Areas



## SIERRA LEONE RICE PRODUCTION

Sierra Leone's 1992/93 rice production is estimated at 235,000 tons (milled basis), up 33,000 or 16 percent from last year. Total harvested area for 1992/93 is estimated at 270,000 hectares, up 10 percent from 1991/92 (1991/92 area decreased due to civil disruption), but still well below average. Yields are forecast to rebound slightly this year as some of the paddy areas under higher-yielding cultivation methods are put back into production.

Situation Highlights: Sierra Leone's main crop and mainstay of the national diet is rice. Production decreased in 1991 due to guerrilla activity related to the civil war in neighboring Liberia. The war extended into 6 of the 13 districts in Sierra Leone, preventing planting in the southern and eastern growing areas. While civil strife has ceased in the major producing areas, 1992/93 rice production is expected to remain well below traditional levels. Production should show an improvement over last year due to the recent recapture of the farmland by the Sierra Leonean army, thereby allowing many farmers to return their lands to cultivation. Total harvested area will remain below normal as many areas still are not secured.

Rehabilitation of the recaptured areas has been slowed by the destruction of the infrastructure and looting of seeds and tools. Some farmers returned to their land, but the severe shortage of inputs, such as rice seed, limited planting. Relief agencies are providing seed to settled farmers; however, there is concern that the seed is being consumed for food. An estimated 590,000 Sierra Leonean refugees are displaced either in Sierra Leone, Liberia, or Guinea. In the best of circumstances, it will be another year before all of Sierra Leone's displaced farmers are resettled.

Cultivation Practices: Rice farming is indigenous to the swamps and coastal areas of Sierra Leone. Area planted with rice is constrained by a lack of inputs and capital investment rather than the availability of land. Fields are often left fallow for 1 to 2 years, as farmers rotate different areas into production. Most farms are at the subsistence level with few large-scale enterprises. A major constraint in developing large-scale farms is that outsiders desiring to farm within another ethnic community may only lease land.

Seed used for planting generally is the traditional variety that is gathered from the previous year's harvest; there is virtually no use of improved high-yielding varieties. Fertilizers and pesticides are rarely applied to the crop, with the only purchased inputs being small quantities of phosphates and urea. Mechanization is extremely limited, consisting mainly of draft animals. Also, farm labor is at a premium as workers are drawn by the higher wages of the diamond fields.

Rice is grown by a variety of methods. In addition to the traditional slash and burn and bush-fallow techniques, farmers grow rice on inland swamps, "boli lands" (low saucer shaped depressions), flood plains of major rivers, and coastal tidal flats. Production from the "boli" and swamp areas were reduced last year during the civil disturbances. Over one-third of the rice crop is grown on inland swamps. The swamp rice system is essentially a modified irrigated rice culture. Swampy areas are cleared of brush and trees, and water control structures are built to regulate water depth during the rainy season.

In the northern and eastern areas of the country, rice is mainly dryland production. In the south, flooding techniques are commonly used. "Boli lands" are flooded for 3 to 4 months during the rainy season. Flood plains between the estuaries of 2 large rivers also are used to support rice production. During the rainy season, the fields flood to a depth of 2 to 6 feet. Some deep-water or floating varieties are grown in this region. These methods are very beneficial as the alluvial soils are fertile and high yields are possible. Rice also is grown on tidal flats which become flooded with fresh water at the river mouths during the rainy season, with fresh water keeping salt water away from the fields. Farmers then clear away the dense thickets from along the tidal shores and plant rice at low tide.

Agricultural Background: Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, contributing approximately two-fifths of the gross domestic product and employing two-thirds of the labor force. Rice supplies over 50 percent of the total calories in rural diets, but production has failed to keep pace with population growth. Imported rice now meets over 40 percent of the country's consumption requirements. Other important food crops are corn, cassava, and peanuts. The most important export crops are cocoa, coffee, and palm kernels.

Planting and harvesting periods are usually determined by the rainy season. Planting begins in May and harvesting starts in September. During this 5-month period, Sierra Leone receives almost 90 percent of its annual 110-inch rainfall.

Current agricultural policy is focused almost entirely on resettling and rehabilitating the areas affected by civil strife in the South and East. Initially, this policy only will restore output to pre-1990 levels. Actual improvements in agricultural production are still a number of years away.

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SIERRA LEONE RICE

	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93f
<i>Harvested Area (1,000 Ha)</i>	425	400	380	380	385	360	370	310	245	270
<i>Yield (Kg/Ha)</i>	0.78	0.71	0.81	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.84	0.77	0.82	0.87
<i>Milled Production (1,000 Tons)</i>	330	285	308	315	326	310	310	240	202	235
<i>Rough Production (1,000 Tons)</i>	524	460	505	525	543	517	517	400	337	392



## DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND TABLE GRAPE SITUATION

In the Northern Hemisphere, 1992/93 is expected to mark a return to normal levels of deciduous fruit production. Output of deciduous fruit and table grapes in selected Northern Hemisphere countries is projected to be 37.0 million tons, up 26 percent from 1991/92's reduced crop.

APPLES: Apple production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for the 1992/93 season is forecast at 20.5 million tons, up 35 percent from 1991/92's weather-reduced crop of 15.2 million tons. Larger crops in most of the Western States offset downturns elsewhere in the United States to boost 1992/93 production to an estimated 4.7 million tons, 4 percent higher than last season and potentially the largest U.S. crop in the past 5 years. Favorable weather and excellent growing conditions in Canada and Mexico are expected to yield bumper crops of 545,000 and 600,000 tons, respectively. If realized, this would increase 1992/93 North American apple production by 4 percent over the 1991/92 level, to 5.8 million tons.

The largest increases in apple production during the 1992/93 season are expected to occur in the European Community (EC) where favorable weather helped boost production to an estimated 10.1 million tons, an 82-percent increase over 1991/92's frost-reduced harvest. In Germany, the combined effects of an extraordinarily low crop in 1991/92 and favorable flowering and growing conditions during the 1992/93 season are expected to result in a record apple crop of 3.2 million tons, 171 percent higher than in 1991/92. These same factors benefited the French apple crop which, unaffected by late-summer floods, is projected to increase 72 percent, to 2.1 million tons. Reportedly, above average late-winter/early-spring temperatures helped Italian apple growers achieve a less dramatic, yet significant, 24-percent increase in production, to 2.3 million tons. After 4 consecutive years of declining production, favorable weather apparently boosted apple output in Spain 119 percent, to 1.0 million tons. If realized, this would be Spain's largest crop since the 1983/84 season.

Japanese apple production for 1992/93 is estimated at 1.0 million tons, up 35 percent from last season. The 1991/92 crop was seriously damaged by a typhoon that hit Japan's major apple growing areas just before the harvest season. Because of the large number of trees that were blown down, it was anticipated that recovery would take several years. However, intensive cultural care by growers, coupled with favorable weather this season, has restored output almost to pre-typhoon levels.

PEARS: Pear production in selected Northern Hemisphere countries for 1992/93 is projected at 5.0 million tons, up 31 percent over 1991/92's outturn of 3.8 million tons. North American pear production is expected to increase 4 percent in 1992/93, to 900,500 tons. The United States experienced generally favorable weather in most growing areas. Consequently, U.S. pear production is expected to increase 4 percent in 1992/93, to 855,000 tons. Canadian pear production is expected to increase to 17,000 tons, 4 percent above last season's drought-stressed crop. In Mexico, where pear production dropped 38 percent in 1991/92 due to disease problems and a large-scale tree removal program, a 6-percent increase, to 28,500 tons, is projected.

The largest percentage increases on the season are forecast for Europe, where pear crops in most countries have recovered from last season's frost damage. Production in selected European countries is forecast at 3.7 million tons, up 45 percent from 1991/92. Pear production in the EC is expected to increase 53 percent in 1992/93, to 3.1 million tons. The largest increase is projected in Italy, where favorable weather during flowering and fruit setting, coupled with the alternate bearing effect following last season's reduced crop, are expected to boost 1992/93 production 37 percent, to 1.3 million tons. If realized, this would be Italy's largest crop since the 1980/81 season. Other countries reporting beneficial weather-induced increases during 1992/93 are: Spain, up 69 percent, to 620,700 tons; Germany, up 134 percent, to 528,100 tons; France, up 76 percent, to 393,700 tons; and, Switzerland, where pear output is expected to double yielding a potential record crop of 147,840 tons.

APRICOTS: Apricot production in selected countries during 1992 is estimated at 1.2 million tons, up 9 percent from last year. Combined output in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to rise 10 percent in 1992, to 1.1 million tons. As with other deciduous fruits, much of the increase in apricot production this season can be attributed to improved weather in Europe. Reportedly, France, with an estimated 1992 crop of 148,000 tons, boasts the largest percentage increase in the Northern Hemisphere, followed by Italy, with a projected 19-percent gain, and the United States, with a projected California crop of 100,000 tons that is 15 percent larger than the 1991 harvest. Apricot production in the Southern Hemisphere is estimated at 121,200 tons, down marginally from last year, mainly due to smaller crops in Australia and Chile.

CHERRIES: Cherry production in selected countries of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres is estimated at 1.2 million tons, a 41-percent increase over 1991 and 15 percent higher than the previous 5-year average. Improved weather was the major factor boosting 1992 cherry production throughout Europe. Germany's cherry output is expected to nearly triple in 1992 for a total of 323,600 tons. Despite some losses in Michigan and New York, U.S. cherry production is expected to total 273,900 tons in 1992, 22 percent greater than in 1991, but slightly less than the previous 5-year average. On contrast, cherry production in the Southern Hemisphere is estimated at 17,300 tons, down 10 percent from last year, due to smaller crops in Chile and Australia.

PEACHES AND NECTARINES: Peach and nectarine production in selected countries for 1992 is forecast at 6.9 million tons, up 10 percent from the estimated 6.2 million produced in 1991. Favorable weather contributed to record 1992 crops in Spain and Greece, estimated at 904,600 and 900,000 tons, respectively. The peach and nectarine crops in France and Italy also benefited from favorable weather during the growing season. The 1992 French crop is estimated at 527,800 tons and the Italian crop at 1.7 million tons. Conversely, weather problems led to decreases in North American peach and nectarine production. Dry conditions in British Columbia and cool, wet conditions in Ontario reportedly resulted in a 19-percent decline in Canada's 1992 crop, currently estimated at 29,000 tons. Poor weather and a late-season freeze are expected to lower Mexico's 1992 crop to 220,000 tons, 10 percent less than in 1991. Some U.S. growing areas experienced frost damage during the season resulting in a 1992 crop projection of 1.4 million tons, 3 percent below the 1991 level.

TABLE GRAPES: The forecast for 1992 foreign table grape production is 3.9 million tons, 4 percent higher than the 1991 level of 3.8 million tons. Favorable weather during Italy's 1992 growing season is expected to result in a table grape crop of 1.5 million tons, 8 percent higher than in 1991 and potentially the largest harvest since 1987. Improved weather also is expected to boost France's 1992 production 76 percent, to 121,000 tons. Severe flooding in September reportedly had little impact on grape production because French vineyards are predominately located on hillsides. Poor weather throughout the growing season in most of Mexico's table grape producing areas is expected to lead to a 13-percent decline in 1992 production, to an estimated 300,000 tons. A 1992 forecast for U.S. table grape production is not yet available. Table grape production in the Southern Hemisphere is expected to reach a new high of 942,100 tons due to record crops in Argentina, Chile, and South Africa.

1/ Reporting on deciduous fruits and table grapes from Yugoslavia has been temporarily discontinued.

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TABLE 34  
WORLD APPLE PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
<b>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>			
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
Canada	539.7	535.2	545.0
Mexico	520.0	550.0	600.0
United States	4,398.4	4,490.0	4,670.6
Total	5,458.1	5,575.2	5,815.6
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</b>			
Belgium/Luxembourg	235.1	139.0	409.5
Denmark	70.0	55.0	90.0
France	1,895.4	1,235.9	2,121.7
Germany	2,222.0	1,164.8	3,161.6
Greece	341.8	180.0	260.0
Italy	2,102.0	1,837.0	2,278.6
Netherlands	431.0	223.0	491.0
Spain 2/	635.1	462.1	1,011.9
United Kingdom	264.0	285.6	311.5
Total	8,196.4	5,582.4	10,135.8
<b>OTHER EUROPE:</b>			
Austria 2/	268.4	243.2	251.9
Hungary	945.5	859.0	730.0
Norway	49.5	50.8	50.9
Sweden	68.3	54.1	85.0
Switzerland 2/	313.3	118.4	426.0
Turkey	1,900.0	1,900.0	1,950.0
Total	3,545.0	3,225.5	3,493.8
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>11,741.4</b>	<b>8,807.9</b>	<b>13,629.6</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>			
Japan	1,053.0	760.3	1,025.0
Taiwan	12.6	16.9	16.5
Total	1,065.6	777.2	1,041.5
<b>Total Northern Hemisphere</b>	<b>18,265.1</b>	<b>15,160.3</b>	<b>20,486.7</b>
<b>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/</b>			
Argentina	950.0	1,100.0	N/A 4/
Australia	292.0	324.0	N/A
Chile	750.0	780.0	N/A
New Zealand	424.7	443.4	N/A
South Africa	542.4	588.2	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	2,959.1	3,235.6	N/A
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>21,224.2</b>	<b>18,395.9</b>	<b>N/A</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include apples produced exclusively for processing. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated. 4/ N/A = not available until January 1993.

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TABLE 35  
WORLD PEAR PRODUCTION

(1,000 Metric tons)

	1990/91	1991/92	1992/93 1/
<b>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>			
<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
Canada	17.2	16.4	17.0
Mexico	43.7	27.0	28.5
United States	874.3	820.6	855.0
Total	935.2	864.0	900.5
<b>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</b>			
Belgium/Luxembourg	62.2	68.0	69.9
Denmark	6.9	5.7	6.0
France	318.5	224.0	393.7
Germany	379.6	225.3	528.1
Greece	90.6	64.1	80.0
Italy	1,032.7	931.0	1,273.6
Netherlands	90.0	96.0	89.0
Spain 2/	449.4	367.8	620.7
United Kingdom	36.7	38.1	20.5
Total	2,466.6	2,020.0	3,081.5
<b>OTHER EUROPE:</b>			
Austria 2/	41.0	36.2	38.9
Norway	5.6	4.1	4.1
Sweden	10.9	7.6	11.0
Switzerland 2/	63.9	73.9	147.8
Turkey	413.0	403.0	410.0
Total	534.4	524.8	611.8
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b>	<b>3,001.0</b>	<b>2,544.8</b>	<b>3,693.3</b>
<b>ASIA:</b>			
Japan	443.0	434.5	452.0
Total Northern Hemisphere	4,379.2	3,843.3	5,045.8
<b>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE 3/</b>			
Argentina	275.0	335.0	N/A 4/
Australia	124.0	127.0	N/A
Chile	163.0	166.0	N/A
New Zealand	15.1	15.0	N/A
South Africa	204.3	212.7	N/A
Total Southern Hemisphere	781.4	855.7	N/A
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>5,160.6</b>	<b>4,699.0</b>	<b>N/A</b>

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Does not include pears produced exclusively for processing. 3/ For Southern Hemisphere countries, data refer to crops harvested in the second year indicated. 4/ N/A = not available until January 1993.

TABLE 36  
WORLD APRICOT PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
France	128.0	110.4	106.6	148.0
Greece	83.9	113.4	69.3	90.0
Italy	189.0	203.2	168.0	200.0
Spain	165.0	119.6	207.1	194.7
Turkey	449.0	300.0	343.0	350.0
United States	108.9	111.1	86.9	100.0
Total No. Hemisphere	1,123.8	957.7	980.9	1,082.7
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Argentina	16.6	16.5	16.0	16.0
Australia	31.0	33.1	34.0	33.4
Chile	14.0	14.7	15.5	12.0
New Zealand	8.8	10.0	9.3	9.3
South Africa	43.0	51.2	47.7	50.5
Total So. Hemisphere	113.4	125.5	122.5	121.2
WORLD TOTAL	1,237.2	1,083.2	1,103.4	1,203.9

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 37  
WORLD CHERRY PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Canada	13.5	8.8	10.6	10.8
France	99.0	72.4	55.4	84.4
Germany	276.8	259.3	112.5	323.6
Greece	35.8	43.3	24.1	38.0
Italy	136.5	108.8	105.0	140.0
Japan	14.5	16.0	15.4	15.3
Spain	64.7	54.8	73.4	91.0
Turkey	214.0	233.0	246.0	250.0
United States	295.3	236.9	223.7	273.9
Total No. Hemisphere	1,150.1	1,033.3	866.1	1,227.0
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE				
Australia	7.0	7.2	7.0	6.8
Chile	10.6	11.2	12.3	10.5
Total So. Hemisphere	17.6	18.4	19.3	17.3
WORLD TOTAL	1,167.7	1,051.7	885.4	1,244.3

1/ Preliminary.

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TABLE 38  
WORLD PEACH & NECTARINE PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
<b>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>				
Canada	39.5	46.7	35.8	29.0
France	546.0	491.9	405.5	527.8
Greece	641.0	764.8	792.3	900.0
Italy	1,682.0	1,767.0	1,492.7	1,675.0
Japan	180.2	189.8	186.0	191.9
Mexico	265.0	265.0	245.0	220.0
Spain	765.9	629.3	690.7	904.6
Turkey	317.0	350.0	350.0	360.0
United States	1,268.2	1,223.4	1,407.2	1,358.7
Total No. Hemisphere	5,704.8	5,727.9	5,605.2	6,167.0
<b>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>				
Argentina	260.0	250.0	200.0	250.0
Australia	63.4	68.0	72.0	74.0
Chile	162.4	181.0	180.0	180.0
New Zealand	24.6	26.6	25.6	23.4
South Africa	139.2	145.6	152.8	155.6
Total So. Hemisphere	649.6	671.2	630.4	683.0
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>6,354.4</b>	<b>6,399.1</b>	<b>6,235.6</b>	<b>6,850.0</b>

1/ Preliminary.

TABLE 39  
WORLD TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION  
(1,000 Metric tons)

	1989	1990	1991	1992 1/
<b>NORTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>				
France	125.0	128.0	69.0	121.3
Greece	329.3	287.6	312.9	290.0
Italy	1,490.0	1,212.5	1,390.0	1,500.0
Japan	239.5	276.1	270.6	275.7
Mexico	345.0	342.0	345.0	300.0
Spain	423.8	476.8	471.8	473.2
United States	714.2	770.2	726.1	N/A
Total No. Hemisphere	140.0	146.0	150.0	N/A
<b>SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE</b>				
Argentina	140.0	146.0	150.0	155.0
Chile	540.0	660.0	640.0	660.0
South Africa	101.8	110.5	112.2	127.1
Total So. Hemisphere	781.8	916.5	902.2	942.1
<b>WORLD TOTAL</b>	<b>921.8</b>	<b>1,062.5</b>	<b>1,052.2</b>	<b>N/A</b>

1/ Preliminary.

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